St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. — ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1879. — NO. 128.

DRY GOODS!

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

ARE MAKING

THE LOWEST PRICES!

Washington Ave. and Fifth St.

ST. LOUIS

Claims Pre-eminence for her

Fine Small Havanas, - - 3 for 10 Cents
Full Size Clear Long Havana Fillers, - 5 Cents
Large All-Havanas, best yet, - - 10 Cents

Made and Sold only at 414 Washington Avenue, and known as the

JOE CLARKE CIGARS.

J. H. LEWIS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

METALLIC CASES, CASKETS,

Wood Coffins and Caskets,

BURIAL ROBES AND HABITS!

818 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Between Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MONDAY, September 8, for six nights, and Saturday matinee, first appearance in St. Louis of the Eminent Comedian,

JOHN DILLON,

In his new 5-Act Play entitled

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Or the DARK HORSE.

Sunday, Sept. 14th, Special Extra Performance of OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Monday, September 15, N. D. Roberts' Humpty-Dumpty Troupe, with Three Clowns.

OLYMPIC THEATER,

Only FOUR more performances by

Mr. J. H. HAVERLY'S

Celebrated Chicago Church Choir Company,

In Her Majesty's Ship

"PINAFORE."

The very best performance of the popular satyrical opera ever given. Remember the Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Monday, Sept. 15, Berger Family and Sol Smith Russell.

HOT LUNCH!

On and after September 15, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m., for the especial accommodation of officers of the Court-house, jurors and witnesses.

PHILIP A. BAMBERGER,

No. 7 N. Fifth street, opposite Court-house.

SCHNAIDER'S GARDEN.

CONCERT

EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY.

19th ST. LOUIS FAIR

AND

EXPOSITION

OPENS

SEPT. 22, 1879,

Closes Saturday, Oct. 11, 1879.

PREMIUMS, $50,000!

Military Maneuvers, Sept. 22 to Oct. 4.

During the first and second weeks of the Exposition Grand Industrial Display of Machinery, Mechanical Arts, Agricultural Implements, Minerals, Textile Fabrics, Silks and a beautiful collection of Paintings, obtained from European Galleries and from private collections at Eastern cities.

Zoological Garden open at all times.

Grandest Military Contest of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery ever witnessed in this country. Inspection of troops by all the Governors of the Western States.

October 4, 1879, Grand Sham Battle at the Fair Grounds, in which several Regiments of Infantry, Battalion of Cavalry and Three Batteries of Artillery will take active part.

Great American Dog Show—Premium, $2,000.

Tuesday, October 7, Grand Night Parade of the Veiled Prophets.

All letters directed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

GERARD B. ALLEN, President.

G. O. KALB, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

M. A. WOLFF......W. A. MEAGHER.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Notaries Public AND CONVEYANCERS.

Rent collections a specialty, and liberal advances made on same.

OFFICE......211 N. SIXTH ST

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CAVENDER & ROWSE,

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NOTARIES PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCERS. Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Special attention paid to Collection of Rents and care of Property.

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E. G. OBEAR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Auctioneer, Notary Public & Conveyancer.

810 North Sixth Street, - - - St. Louis

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office of Texarkana Cotton Compress Company, corner Rutger street and Levee, St. Louis, Mo., August 11, 1879. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, for the election of (13) thirteen Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on Saturday, September 13, 1879. Polls open from 1 p. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

C. M. DONALDSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—To the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of The St. Louis Beef Canning Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1879, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of said Company, northeast corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at which meeting, in pursuance of an order of the Directors duly made, a proposition for the increase of the capital stock of said company to $400,000 will be submitted to the stockholders of said company.

H. L. NEWMAN, President.
A. G. EVANS, Secretary.
N. C. HUDSON,
I. H. KNOX,
G. L. JOY,
W. B. FARR,
R. D. HUNTER, } DIRECTORS.

ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1879.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CHOUTEAU, HARRISON & VALLE, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the office of the company, No. 941 N. Second street, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, at 4 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the election of officers will be held.

PAUL A. FUSZ, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, St. Louis, Mo., August 11, 1879.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of eleven (11) directors will be held at the office of the company on Saturday, September 13, 1879. Polls open from 1 p. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

C. M. DONALDSON, Secretary.

LOUIS C. BOHLE'S

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES

The finest Carriages in the City furnished at lower prices than any other stable.

Party calls......$3 00 Theater calls....$3 00
Calling, 1st hour.....$1 50, all succeeding h'rs.$1 00
Carriages to funerals......$4 00
Hearse......$8 00

To any of the cemeteries. Special attention given to funerals. Having secured the services of a first-class Undertaker, who has had fifteen years' experience in the business, I have opened an Undertaker establishment in connection with my stables, and am prepared to furnish Funerals at low prices, and furnish the best quality of goods.

Large Sizes { Im. Rosewood, Glass-face Coffins......$15 00
Im. Rosewood Caskets......25 00
Common Coffins......$8 00 to 10 00 }

And small size Coffins and Caskets at prices in proportion. Metallic Cases and Coffins on hand at low prices. Also a full supply of all articles appertaining to funerals. Call and examine for yourselves.

LOUIS C. BOHLE,

St. Louis Stables, 610 and 612 N. Eleventh st. Globe Stables, 410 and 412 North Sixth Street.

LEVISON & BLYTHE,

Blank Books,

PAPER AND STATIONERY

Of Every Description.

219 OLIVE STREET.

DIED.

SKINKER—September 11th, THOMAS KEITH, infant son of T. K. and Bertha Skinker.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, 12th inst.; carriages leaving Lynch's undertaking rooms, No. 1008 Olive street, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

A CUTTING SCRAPE.

Two Pullman Porters Engage in a Fight at the Union Depot.

Officer Burke brought George Hawkins to the Dispensary about ten o'clock this morning with a badly cut arm and other injuries, which were inflicted by a colored man, Jas. Bradley, which took the doctors some time to put into proper shape. Hawkins is a white man, and a porter upon the Pullman cars running on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He is a nice-looking sort of a man, and if his account of the difficulty is correct, it will be apt to go hard with Mr. Bradley before he gets through with the trouble.

Hawkins said that he was standing by his car at the Union Depot assigning passengers to berths, when Bradley, who is also a Pullman porter, came up and asked him when he intended paying what he owed him. Hawkins had bought a cap from Bradley for two dollars and had subsequently given him four dollars' worth of magnolias, and he replied to the demand that he owed Bradley nothing.

The negro at once drew a knife and jumped at him, Hawkins parrying with a valise which he held in his hand, and in a couple of seconds both men were rolling over each other upon the platform. Bradley cut Hawkins in the arm most severely. After the knife was in the flesh he seems to have sawed it up and down, as the muscles and the coat are very much torn in a jagged, irregular way that could not proceed from any other cause. Then the negro cut at his opponent's chest, not touching the flesh this time, but again tearing his clothes, and finally Hawkins' thumb was badly chewed up.

The two combatants were separated at last, and the negro was arrested and locked up. Hawkins, after his wounds were dressed, went to the Four Courts and swore out a warrant against Bradley, and he declares that he will prosecute the matter as far as lies in his power.

Last Edition

TILDEN DOOMED!

The New York Democracy Defeat Lucius Robinson,

And Nominate T. C. Jacobs for Governor,

Which Means Harmony, Unity and Victory,

And Only Dismal Ruin to Tilden and Robinson.

A Ringing Democratic Platform—Stormy Proceedings.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SYRACUSE, September 11, 2:40 p. m.—The Democratic State Convention is now in its second day's session. Since the delegates began to assemble in this city until the present moment the greatest anxiety has been manifested by the anti-Robinson and Tilden factions. The only delegation which came to Syracuse undeclared in its preference was the one from Kings county, composed of thirty-six members, and it was not long before it was discovered that without the aid of these thirty-six delegates neither faction could succeed. Consequently Kings county held the key to the situation, and for three days they gave forth no sound, keeping both factions alternating between hope and fear. However, this morning a delegate, Judge Morris,

SECONDED THE NOMINATION

of Gov. Robinson, made by ex-Judge Hand, thus removing all doubt as to the position of Kings county. This makes the nomination of Governor Robinson secure and declares that New York State is in line with Tilden. But the trouble is not over.

Mr. Charles W. Brooks, ex-Police Commissioner; Gen. Baldy Smith, Thos. F. Grady and ex-Speaker Jerry McGuire, all of the Tammany delegation, have all made bitter speeches of attack against Gov. Robinson, and declare that under no circumstances would they support the nomination of Governor Robinson. It is clearly noticeable that the bitter sentiments receive only the applause of the Tammany delegates and adherents. I am writing as McGuire is closing his speech, and it is evidently the

INTENTION OF TAMMANY TO BOLT

and try and plead with the convention to postpone the nomination of Lucius Robinson. Tammany has put in nomination Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Kings county, but Kings county does not support him. Whether a nomination will be reached during the day is now difficult to tell, but it requires no shrewdness to predict the overwhelming nomination of Robinson.

KELLY'S INTENTIONS.

It is also probable that when Robinson is nominated John Kelly will withdraw from the convention, and when out they will probably nominate John Kelly for Governor. The feeling is intense upon both sides.

By Western Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 11.—The city is less excited this morning. The prevailing impression on the streets is that the Robinson men will persist and succeed in nominating him for Governor. Their leaders openly say "peace and harmony" is played out, and will rigorously follow their original programme.

A CROWDED HALL.

The galleries of Weiting Hall, where the Democratic convention is held, were densely packed at an early hour.

State Senator John C. Jacobs called the convention to order about 10 o'clock, and requested persons not delegates and occupying seats on the floor to retire, that delegates may be seated.

This request was followed by cries from the gallery of "Put out them Tammany roughs."

The Chair requested the police to remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of this convention.

THE INTRUDERS REMAIN.

Intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed to them and said that if they would not retire his only recourse was to clear the body of the hall and readmit those only holding delegates' tickets. The delegates must be protected in their rights. [Applause.] He saw a dozen men in front of him whom he knew and who were not delegates. The report of the Committee on Credentials seated the McLaughlin delegates, regarded for Robinson, from Brooklyn, and the Tammany delegation, anti-Robinson, from New York. The Irving Hall delegation, Robinson, from New York, retired from the contest to avoid giving any cause for Tammany Hall refusing to support the ticket.

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The temporary chairman was made permanent chairman of the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was presented and adopted:

The Democratic party of the State of New York in convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending upon the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights laid down by Washington, Jefferson and other founders of the Republic.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

We hold to the Constitution, with all its amendments, sacredly maintained and enforced, and to the rights of States under the Constitution. The tendencies of the Republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our institutions. The United States form a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution, and we resist every attempt to transfer it into an empire.

We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be revived. We depreciate the efforts of Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to kindle the passions of the past.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

We demand honest elections and an honest count of the votes. Never again by fraud or force shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans.

The Democracy oppose all favorit[illegible]. No single interest or class [illegible] persons should be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means the government of the whole people, for the whole people and by the whole people, but if any class is to receive special consideration it should be the working people [illegible] oppose and [illegible] whom all other governments crush.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The rights of the people should be scrupulously guarded from the encroachments of capital and the despotic greed of corporations.

The Democracy believe now, as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country.

SHERMAN CONDEMNED.

We condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions, so-called syndicates, and the extravagance he has permitted in his department in connection with his refunding schemes.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We look with shame and sorrow on disgraceful repudiation of their professions of civil service reform by the executive and his supporters. Federal offices have been freely given for despicable partisan services. Leading officers of our Government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds in derogation of every principle and promise of honest civil service. The 104,000 Federal officers constitute an army moving under a single director to keep the Republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

We congratulate the people of the State of New York on the results of the Democratic administration in the payment of the State debt, the reduction of expenses and the diminished burden of taxation. We condemn the efforts of demagogues to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State, when their interests are identical. The growth of the one is the prosperity of the other. The people of New York, farmers, manufacturers and merchants alike, demand that they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable position, and that the railroads they have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

We therefore endorse as our expression of the foregoing principles the following:

1. Honesty, efficiency and economy in every department of the Government.
2. All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.
3. The lessening of burdens and increasing the advantages of the working people.
4. The equal protection of the rights of labor and capital under just laws.
5. That railroads be prohibited by law from unjust discrimination and from favoring localities or individuals.
6. The tolls upon canals to be kept at the lowest rates possible, consistent with an economical and efficient management.
7. The maintenance of the public schools, the pride and hope of a free state.
8. Prisons are for the punishment and reformation of criminals and not for the injury of honest labor, which should be protected as far as possible from such competition.
9. Municipal self-government in local affairs.
10. That the successful efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress in restoring fair and intelligent jury system, and in protecting the freedom of the ballot, and preventing the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration with State elections, is approved, and the action of the Executive in vetoing the legislation designed to prevent the presence of armed soldiers and the employment of paid Federal supervisors and marshals at the polls, and the use of public funds for this purpose, is denounced by the Democracy of the State of New York.
11. And as the foundation of all liberty and prosperity, privileges and rights under our government, we shall continue to uphold the system of untrammeled suffrage, absolutely free from Federal force or supervision.

Erastus Brooks, in presenting the above report of the committee on resolutions, said that with here and there an exception, they had received the unanimous approval of the committee.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominations for Governor were now in order.

The name of Lucius Robinson was first presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings and hisses, while ironical laughter greeted the statement from the Governor personally that he was opposed to continuing his official life.

Kings County—Yes, we have, and we will record it.

A Tammany delegate nominated Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and another Tammany delegate Gen. Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith.

A Kings county delegate seconded the nomination of Robinson saying, "We will give him from twelve to thirteen thousand majority."

Cries from gallery, "You haven't got it and can't give it."

The second nomination was that of Gen. Slocum, whose name was received with tremendous cheering.

Assemblyman Grady, a Tammany delegate, denounced Robinson and said under no circumstances would Tammany support his nomination if it was made.

After other speeches had been made in eulogy and denunciation of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga, named Cowen, declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Tilden man and Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between the Democratic party, and as it was perfectly apparent here that if Gov. Robinson was renominated he would not be elected he was not for his renomination. When he had heard of the disagreement in New York he had said he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty.

He had said the same thing of the Albany delegation. He had become convinced that Lucius Robinson cannot be elected. He said that the gentleman presiding here, Jacobs, would make a good enough Governor for him. [Great cheering, long continued.] He then nominated John C. Jacobs for Governor, and the applause and cheering were very enthusiastic. He asked the Secretary to put the question upon his nomination by acclamation. There was a great tumult and calls for the question, and nearly every member stood upon his feet swinging his hat.

The Secretary put the question and there was almost a unanimous response of ayes with long continued cheering.

The Secretary declared John C. Jacobs nominated for the office of Governor, and there was continued cheering, repeated over and over, followed by a scene of indescribable confusion long continued.

A dozen men then rose to move a recess, and it was a long time before they could be heard.

When quiet was restored Jacobs, the chairman, said he regretted the secretary had assumed the duties of the chair before he had authorized him to do so. If he had been asked concerning the nomination before it had been made, he would have respectfully declined.

Mr. Brooks insisted as a point of order that the Chair should recognize the propriety of the action taken, and moved a recess for two hours.

It looks as though the friends of Robinson would insist that Jacobs' nomination had not been made, a nomination by acclamation not being in order when other candidates had already been put in nomination, and their names had not been withdrawn. Their purpose in opposing the recess is understood to be that of demanding a call of the roll on nomination.

The roll call resulted in yeas, 166; nays, 217, so the motion was rejected.

[Hon. Thomas C. Jacobs, who was nominated for Governor by the Democratic convention at Syracuse to-day, is a resident of Brooklyn and a lawyer of high standing. He is a true Democrat and for several years has been identified with the politics of the State under the influence of the party that to-day indorses him as a leader. He has served several terms in the State Senate, where he took considerable interest in its proceedings, and made a record that will assist greatly in electing him Governor of the State.]

Legal Tender of the Silver Dollar.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Secretary Sherman's attention having been called to a published statement that he had directed that the silver dollar should not be received by the Treasury in certain cases, says that the statement was absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation. The law makes the silver dollar legal tender for all purposes, and it has always been received by the Treasury in payment of demands of every kind, and as fully and freely as gold coin.

A Disabled Steamer.

By Western Associated Press.

HALIFAX, September 11.—The steamer European, from New York the 6th, for Liverpool, with a cargo of grain, cotton, tobacco and sheep, put into this port last night with her machinery disabled. It will take three or four days to repair the damage.

Obituary.

MRS. MARY JANE SWITZLER.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, MO., September 11.—Mrs. Mary Jane Switzler, wife of the editor of the Statesman, died here this morning at 8:15 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks. A much beloved Christian woman has gone to her reward.

Marine.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Arrived: Steamship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

FARTHER POINT, September 11.—Arrived: Steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Arrived: Steamship Baltic, from Liverpool; Mercator, from Antwerp.

A Petty Fine.

Charles Lundy was fined $5 and costs to-day by Judge Cady for assaulting John McCarthy on the corner of Main and Cherry streets on the morning of the 2nd inst. The assault, while a serious one, was brought about by McCarthy's drunken interference with Lundy's affairs, and the popular verdict is that McCarthy got just what he deserved. Lundy filed a motion for a new trial.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Weather at Memphis Clear and Warm.

Seven Deaths and Six New Cases To-Day.

Death of Mrs. J. S. Houck at Burtyn Station.

A Party of Negroes Prevented from Leaving the City.

The Latest News, as Telegraphed by Our Special Correspondent.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 11.—The sun is shining brightly to-day, and the weather is considerably warmer than yesterday. The Board of Health report six new cases, four of whom are colored.

THE DEATH ROLL.

There were seven interments reported by the undertakers since last night. Among the number are the following:

C. H. Shaw, Jr., 22 Avery street.

Mrs. T. Keith, Charleston House.

R. T. Johnson, City Hospital.

AT BURTYN STATION.

Mrs. J. S. Houck is reported as having died early this morning at Burtyn Station.

CONVALESCING.

Col. James E. Prestidge and his daughter Pearl, aged eighteen years, corner of Jessamine and Lauderdale streets, are convalescing.

STOPPED BY PATROLMEN.

A party of twenty negroes attempted to go to the country yesterday for the purpose of picking cotton. They were stopped by patrolmen near the city limits and ordered to their homes, which order they obeyed amid loud protests.

By Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 11.—Six new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, four of whom were colored.

Seven deaths have occurred since last night. Among the number are the following:

DEATHS.

C. H. Shaw, Jr.

Mrs. T. Keith.

R. T. Johnson.

Mrs. J. S. Houck.

The last named died at Burtyn Station.

CONVALESCING.

Col. J. S. Prestidge is convalescing. His daughter Pearl also shows signs of improvement.

THE WEATHER.

Weather clear and warm.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 6:42 a.m., September 11.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Rainfall in last 8 hours	Weather.
Boise City	30.43	43	SE	....	Clear.
Cairo	30.27	63	SE	.41	Fair.
Chicago	30.24	57	S	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.36	55	E	....	Clear.
Davenport	30.15	61	S	....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.33	49	NW	....	Clear.
Des Moines	29.99	63	S	....	Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.53	70	S	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.07	76	S	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.30	57	......	....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.09	60	S	....	Foggy.
La Crosse	30.08	61	SW	.15	Lt. rain.
Leavenworth	29.99	70	S	....	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.31	56	......	....	Clear.
Memphis	30.23	66	E	....	Clear.
Nashville	30.31	62	SE	.37	Fair.
New Orleans	30.14	79	E	.09	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.87	68	S	....	Clear.
Pioche, Nev	30.02	48	NW	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.40	45	NE	....	Foggy.
Sacramento, Cal.	29.93	62	NW	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.24	49	NE	....	Clear.
San Francisco	29.93	61	......	....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.14	72	......	....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.20	59	SE	.33	Fair.
St. Paul	29.29	53	SE	....	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	30.18	71	SE	....	Cloudy.
Virginia City	down	....	......	.08	....
Winnemucca Nev	30.23	37	NE	....	Clear.
Yankton	29.89	59	NW	....	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	60	SE	.03	Fair.

Local Report.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., September 11.

Time.	Ther.	Wind. Direction.	Weather.
7 a. m.	59	SE	Fair.
11:07 a. m.	72	S	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	77	SE	Fair.
— p. m.	..	....	......

J. H. WEBER.
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

Judge John F. Gillispie, Pine Bluff, Ark., is at Barnum's.

Mr. W. S. Lund, New Orleans; Jno. O. Long, Cadet, Mo., and Capt. J. W. Lagsby, U. S. A., are at Barnum's.

J. S. Todd, Louisville; Capt. W. J. Kountz, Alleghagy City, Pa.; Wm. Leake, Lebanon, Mo., and D. W. White, Canton, Pa., are at Barnum's.

M. Hernzie, R. A. Blandford, Texas; T. H. Goodman and wife, Dr. J. M. McNulty, C. Jasselyn and T. Hosmer and wife, San Francisco; H. M. Mandeville, Miss Cora Mandeville and Miss A. Moore, Davenport, Iowa, are at the Planters.

Geo. C. Bundeselo, Memphis; H. P. Williams, Texarkana; H. Mainhall, Albany, N. Y.; S. R. Jefferson, Chicago; C. P. Curd, Louisville; C. F. Jeffords, Keokuk; R. S. Todd and wife, McKeesport, Pa., and C. C. Green, Utica, N. Y., are at the Laclede.

Hon. C. Wissolowsky, Georgia; R. O. Gill, Lagrange, Ark.; J. W. Clopton, Helena, Ark.; E. S. Demaret, New York; M. S. Hasie, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. S. McFadden, Boonville, Mo.; H. L. Isham, Plattsburg, N. Y.; B. R. Levy, Port Gibson, Miss., and John Karver, Mexico, Texas, are Hurst's Hotel.

James Jeffries, wife and daughter, Louisiana; P. T. Turner, England; S. B. Ladd, Kansas City; R. Sergeant, Pittsburg; E. S. Paul, Philadelphia; J. W. Rutherford, Cincinnati; T. B. Nealy, Nimden, Louisiana; T. de Rivera, New York City, and P. Cussack, wife and children, U. S. A., are at the Lindell.

S. Solman, St. Joseph, Ill.; John Y. Holance, Searcy, Ark.; W. T. Anderson, Colmber, Mo.; F. H. Pots, Gainesville, Tex.; J. Richardson, wife and two daughters, Emporia, Kas.; F. M. Boleigh, Friendship, Tex.; J. R. Channing, Madison, Mo.; Jas. M. Sparks, Ft. Smith, Ark.; N. P. Cone; J. D. Galbraith, Neosho, Mo.; H. P. Hunter, Huntsville, Mo., and A. R. Graham, Shelbina, Mo., are at the Hotel Barnum.

A BROKEN MAIN.

The Cause of a Small Inundation on Ninth and Cass Avenue.

The thirty-inch water main on Cass avenue, just west of Ninth street, broke yesterday evening. The leak was discovered about 8 p. m. and the police authorities notified about an hour later. A gang of seven men were at once put to work to take out the damaged pipe and replace it with new. When they came upon the ground the water was pouring along the gutters at a lively rate, but a hole was soon sunk and what water oozes up now is easily pumped away. The main is at least twelve or fourteen feet beneath the surface of the ground, and a hole ten feet by fourteen will be sunk right down through the hard macadam to the leak below. It is expected that everything will be fixed by morning, a new length of pipe substituted for the damaged one, and the excavation in the street filled up.

The Superintendent of the Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Street Railroad was on the ground, being a little apprehensive about the safety of the track, one rail of which is within a foot of where the hole is being dug. Unless the water has made the ground beneath the tramway unstable, however, there will be no danger.

RATHER WIDE OF THE MARK.

A Story Sent out from Here about a Proposed Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The following telegram was sent out to the Associated Press from here last Tuesday evening:

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—There is a good reason to believe that private meetings of railroad men have been held here and in New York since the consolidation of the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Roads, with a view to providing another through line to the Pacific coast, in opposition to Jay Gould's scheme. The most feasible plan seems to be, and the one most in favor, for the Pennsylvania, Pan Handle and Vandalia Roads, now forming one line from New York to the Mississippi River, to make a permanent connection with the Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and thus make a through route from ocean to ocean equal or superior to any now in operation. The matter is understood to be now in the hands of prominent railroad managers in the East, and the probabilities are that some definite steps will soon be taken in this direction.

This is an important bit of news if true. A reporter of the POST-DISPATCH went out to see if it was true. He called at the general offices of the Missouri Pacific and Vandalia, two roads most prominently mentioned, and at both places there was utter astonishment expressed at such a rumor. Gen. Simpson, of the Vandalia, said he had never heard of such a thing, and that he did not believe there was an iota of truth in it.

The Cigar-Makers.

The striking cigar-makers held a short meeting this morning at Turner Hall.

A communication from Springfield, Mass., containing a donation to the strike, was read and placed on file.

The roll was then called and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A postal card has been sent to each manufacturer using the Union label requesting his presence at a meeting to be held by the manufacturers at Turner Hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Edward Bergt, proprietor of a shop at No. 208 South Fifth street, signed the agreement this morning.

CIVIL CAUSES.

Suit on a Constable's Bond—Real Estate Savings Institution—Legal Matters.

Business of the Day Before Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace.

Justice B. P. Taaffe will hear the case of J. & P. O'Malley vs. John McHale to-day. It appears that the O'Malleys built a house for McHale, which the latter refuses to pay for; hence a mechanic's lien is filed by the builders.

A suit for $194 60 has been brought in Justice B. P. Taaffe's court by Daniel Strong and Ellen, his wife, against Richard Hood. The amount sued for is wages claimed by Ellen Strong due her as house servant. The case will have a hearing this afternoon.

The case of John O'Connell vs. Wettler, Stifel & Rugges occupied the attention of Justice P. J. Taaffe this morning. The case involved some very technical points of law, which required a great deal of thought and discretion on the part of the Justice. The plaintiff in the case claims nine dollars for work done by him for the defendants. According to the evidence in the case John O'Connell's claim is not disputed, but the fight is between the firm of Wettler, Stifel & Rugges. The work done by O'Connell was on the Jefferson avenue bridge. Wettler claims he is not liable for the demand of the plaintiff, as he is not a member of the firm of Wettler, Stifel & Rugges; that he took the contract to build the bridge, and sub-let it to Stifel & Rugges, and they are the ones who are liable for the demand of O'Connell's. Stifel and Rugges claim that Wettler is a member of the firm, that he took the original contract and then entered into a copartnership with them. The Justice decided that the firm of Wettler, Stifel & Rugges is responsible for the debt which the plaintiff sues for.

The Trustees of the Real Estate Savings Sued.

William D. Clayton, Delia Clayton, his wife, and Carrie T. Moore have entered suit against James M. Carpenter, John P. Keiser, Sylvester H. Laflin, John B. Johnson, T. G. Russell, Joseph B. Johnson, Charles P. Budd and Thad. S. Smith, who are trustees of the Real Estate Savings Institution. This bank was organized in 1857, and its charter expired on the 21st of February, 1877. James Moore, who is now deceased, was one of the original depositors in the Real Estate Savings, he owning ten shares of $100 each. At the expiration of the charter of the institution defendants became trustees thereof, charged with the duty of winding up the concern. They ascertained and declared that the assets of the bank, exclusive of its debts and obligations, were sufficient to make each original deposit of $100 equal in value to the sum of $536 40, whereby the ten shares of Jas. Moore had accumulated to $5,364. The plaintiffs are the heirs of said Moore, and as such became the owners of these shares. The trustees recognized them as such and paid them $1,760 on account of the $5,364, leaving a balance of $3,600 still unsettled. It is the latter amount for which the plaintiffs bring suit. Mr. J. Pittman and Messrs. Lee & Chandler represent the plaintiffs.

Suit For Damages.

Hyman M. Smit, the well-known pawnbroker, has entered suit against Julius Pitzman for $10,000 damages. Mr. Smit states in his petition that he was and is the owner in fee of lots in block 12 of Peter Lindell's first addition. That in November, 1876, intending to erect and build a valuable and expensive residence, dwelling-house and appropriate stables, out-houses and appurtenances, etc., thereon, he employed Mr. Pitzman to survey said lots to ascertain the situation, their correct limits and boundaries, and particularly the grade of said lots as relative to the established city grade. For this work he paid the defendant $15. Plaintiff then avers that Pitzman did his work in such a careless, negligent, unskillful, inaccurate and unworkmanlike manner as to cause him great loss and damage. All the improvements, foundation, stables, sewers, pavements, etc., were eighteen inches to two feet below the established city grade. This caused the premises to be subject to overflow, bad odors and various other disagreeable consequences, wherefore Smit asks the court to mulct Pitzman in $10,000 damages. Messrs. Broadhead, Slayback and Haeussler are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Suit on a Constable's Bond.

State of Missouri at the relation of Nelson O. Nelson vs. Bernard Collins, R. Graham Frost and Joseph Weber, is the title of a new suit filed to-day. It is an action against Constable Collins and his bondsmen, Frost and Weber. There are two counts, on each of which the plaintiff asks for $500 damages. The suit arises out of the seizure of a gray horse and spring wagon in November, 1877, belonging to the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims that the execution and seizure were both illegal; hence the present action.

Replevin Suit.

A replevin suit has been brought by George P. Funkhouser vs. James W. Booth, John W. Booth and Thomas Booth, partners under the firm name of J. W. Booth & Sons.

Legal Notes.

Four new cases were filed in the Circuit Court to-day.

James H. Thornton took out letters of administration in the Probate Court to-day on the estate of John F. Thornton. The estate is written off as valued at "nothing."

The will of Daniel Breen was probated to-day. The testator bequeathes to his mother, Mary Dolan, the sum of $8 per month for five years; the balance of his estate to his wife, Marie Breen, and his two children, share and share alike.

THE REPORTORIAL WALK.

Prospect of a Grand Success.

The reporters' walking tournament, to take place Saturday evening, continues to be the theme on everybody's tongue. There seems to be an impression that there will be no very good time made. This is a mistake, as there are among the St. Louis reporters some of the best amateur pedestrians in the city. The prizes proposed will not be won cheaply, as no contestant will be entitled to a reward unless he makes over eighteen miles in the four hours. It has been determined that the grand prize shall consist of a magnificent gold watch. There will be five prizes awarded altogether, so that five contestants will receive honors, provided they make over eighteen miles. Most of the prizes will be on exhibition to-morrow in the windows of Eugene Jaccard & Co., corner of Fifth and Olive, with the names of the donors attached.

There will be a meeting of all the reporters this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Chestnut Street Station.

Each of the contestants will wear a rosette indicating the paper he belongs to as well as a number pinned on his sleeve.

Next programmes are being prepared which will give all the particulars.

WAGE WORRY.

Continuation of Labor Troubles in England.

Notice of Further Reductions Posted in Several Mills.

Another Determined Strike Anticipated at Ashton.

The Revival of England's Iron Trade Believed to be Temporary.

Slow Movements of the Crippled Armies in Afghanistan.

England.

THE IRON TRADE.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, September 11.—The iron masters of Lenarkshire and Ayrshire reject the demand of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds fifty shillings per ton. A third of the furnaces are to be "blowed out," masters believing the revival in the iron trade only temporary.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Self-actor minders in the Ashton cotton mills are most determined on a strike. If the weavers do not strike with the minders they will in almost every case be locked out. The funds of the Minders' Union will possibly enable them to continue a struggle for two months or more. The weavers could not possibly remain out so long without experiencing great privations. Card room hands will doubtless be locked out when the struggle begins.

A five per cent reduction in wages has been posted in the Lancaster mills, and short time and reduction of wages in mills near Stockport.

The operators of two large mills at Mosoly struck against the reduction of wages.

Notice of a reduction has been posted at other mills.

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK.

The Manchester Guardian says: In consequence of the cheapness of provisions the fall in wages is not so serious in its effects upon the condition of the working people as the measure of reduction appears to indicate, though at the present moment the cotton industry is overshadowed by menacing clouds. There are already clearly discernible signs of returning prosperity. The importance of favorable rains in Asia can hardly be exaggerated, and we may reasonably hope that next year in India and China there will be a prosperous revival of enterprise. In America also it means a renewal of the activity in the international trade.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

It is understood a new association of capitalists has been formed in Hamburg with the view of starting an additional line of steamers to the United States and West Indies, which will compete for goods for traffic only. Two new steamers specially adapted for this description of business have been ordered.

GROUNDED.

The steamer Crest, from New York, has grounded at Penorth Head.

Afghanistan.

A DISPATCH FROM KAHAT.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, September 11.—According to a dispatch from Kahat General Roberts only left that town on the 10th for the front. General Massey upon hearing of the massacre of the embassy pushed forward a regiment of pioneers to Shutargardan Pass and formed an entrenched camp there. Previous accounts from General Massey seem to show he had not a sufficient force for any further advance.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, September 11.—Authorities of India have been notified that the dragoons and lancers, two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery, will arrive from Natal before the 5th of November.

IN KURAM VALLEY.

A special dispatch from India says two regiments of Highlanders and two regiments of native troops are moving up Kuram valley, and that two regiments of native cavalry and one British and two native regiments of infantry are now on their way to Kuram valley. The statement that the Sepoys who were with the embassy were alive is disbelieved.

France.

BLANQUI AT BORDEAUX.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

PARIS, September 11.—The second ballot will take place at Bordeaux Sunday, for a member of the Assembly. The contest is between Blanqui and Achard. The former has arrived at Bordeaux and delivered an address before a large crowd.

ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, September 11.—Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, has again asked to be retired. Should his request be granted Baron Doubrill will probably succeed him.

THE BEET-SUGAR TRADE.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, September 11.—The French review of the beet-sugar trade says: Whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield throughout Europe will be equal to that of last year.

Russia.

NEWSPAPER WAR SUBSIDED.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, September 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The newspaper war against Germany has subsided.

Turkey.

OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

VIENNA, September 11.—The Turkish commander at Plevljey, in pursuance of the order from the Porte, protested against the occupation of that place by the Austrians, and demanded there should be a joint Austro-Turkish garrison. Austrians, however, finally occupied the place without opposition.

The Dominion.

EVARTS EXPECTED.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

TORONTO, September 11.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise entertained a select party at the Government-house. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, did not arrive to-day as expected. He will arrive to-morrow, and be tendered a reception by the American residents. While here Mr. Evarts will be the guest of the Governor-General at the Government-house.

ENTERTAINING EVARTS.

By Western Associated Press.

TORONTO, September 11.—William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, United States, is the guest of His Excellency the and Princess at the Government House. To-day he accompanied the vice-regal party to the Exhibition Grounds. American residents and visitors assembled at the Rossen House this afternoon to pay their respects to Mr. Evarts.

Silver Plated Ware.

Now that the season of weddings and society receptions is rapidly approaching, we beg to remind you that we keep the largest assortment of silver plated ware ever offered in the West, embracing a large variety of useful and ornamental articles of the newest and very latest designs. We keep only the very best quality of goods and guarantee every article we sell to be of the best or no charge. We also call "especial" attention to the fact that our prices on these goods are just about one-half of what is asked elsewhere, and parties buying of us can always rely upon the quality as being second to none. We mean to pay our customers to come up to Ninth street by selling them goods at far less than they can get them elsewhere. SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

THURSDAY'S THRONG.

The Local Law-Breakers Brought to Grief To-Day.

Bonds Given by the Missouri Lottery Ticket Venders.

Justice Dispensed Among the Thieves, Thugs and Tramps of St. Louis.

Kate Wilson's Custom.

Kate Wilson is a poor, hardworking woman, with a weakness for liquor. During her forty years of life she has treasured up many memories of happy days, and whenever the anniversary of one of those comes around she allows her thoughts to wander and revert back to the happy past and gets drunker than a royal archduchess. Yesterday chance to be the anniversary of a wedding at which she had officiated some twenty years ago, and she straightway proceeded to get drunk. A star found her in that condition on the streets yesterday and took her into custody. Her case was heard by Judge Jecko, in the First District Police Court, this morning, who assessed a fine of $5 and costs.

Missouri State Lottery Again.

Reece Davis, Philip Reisert, Wm. Gaylie, Joachim Selken, W. Ripp, Philip Oehsner, W. H. Blakie, Sam. Watson, J. B. Ehrich, Edward Hough, Joseph Ellard, R. S. Bell, Nicholas Carr, Adam Rickel and A. P. Singer, Missouri State Lottery agents, came before Deputy Sheriff Carroll to-day and gave bond to appear in the Court of Criminal Correction on the 26th inst., to answer to a charge of selling lottery tickets in direct violation of the recent order enacted by the Police Department. The bond in each case was fixed at $300.

Flannagan Fixed.

Louis F. Temm, of No. 611 North Main street, came into the Prosecuting Attorney's office this afternoon and swore out a warrant of grand larceny against Dan. Flannagan, one of the gang of burglars arrested by the detectives on last Sunday, and now confined in the city jail. Mr. Temm identified a gold watch and chain, gold necklace and breastpin captured on that occasion as articles stolen from his premises on the 18th of last month.

Boyer's Mistake.

Marcus Boyer has gone to the Work-house for sixty days. Marcus is a good-natured, easy-going gentleman, too easy-going, in fact, as he was docketed in the First District Police Court this morning as a vagrant and idler. He abhors everything in the shape of labor, either manual or mental, and holds that his mission on earth is to eat of the good things thereof without money or price, and travel on his shape. Officer Griffiths arrested Boyer on yesterday, and the Judge fined him $25 and costs this morning.

Sent to the Work-house.

John Nicholas, who stole a $15 set of harness from C. T. Hanson, in the western part of the city, on the 6th inst., was put on trial before Judge Cady to-day on a charge of petit larceny. He pleaded not guilty, but on the examination was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Work-house.

Committed to Answer.

Emma Williams was put on trial in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Albert Smith. On the examination she was adjudged guilty and committed to jail to answer for lack of bond in the sum of $1,000. Her crime consists of stealing $315 from the plaintiff on Morgan street on the 29th of last August.

Remanded for Trial.

Abe Cook, alias "Mobile," who stabbed Louisa Washington with a fork, near the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets, on the night of the 4th of the present month, was arraigned in the Three C's Court to-day, on a charge of assault to kill. The defendant waived examination through his attorney, John I. Martin, and was remanded to jail to await a hearing in the Criminal Court for lack of bond in the sum of $800.

After Slaton.

Three warrants of petit larceny have been sworn out to-day against Edward Slaton, who robbed a number of guests at the St. Louis House on the night of the 9th inst. The victimized parties are Ferdinand Konitz and John Delaney, who each lost silver watches, and Julius Peisler, who was robbed of a pocket knife.

Thrown Out of Court.

Nellie Harris failed to appear before Judge Cady to-day for the purpose of prosecuting the case of assault and battery which she had preferred against Dan Moratta, and the defendant was accordingly discharged and the case thrown out of court.

For Want of Prosecution.

The case of Lawrence Powers, charged with committing an assault and battery upon the person of Thomas Burrows, on lower Spruce street on the 10th of last August, was called in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day and dismissed for want of prosecution at the prosecutor's costs.

Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of Marshall F. McDonald, charged by R. M. Boatright with petit larceny in stealing a quantity of office furniture, returned a verdict in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning of not guilty, and McDonald was discharged.

First District Police Court.

Fourteen cases netted $18 in Judge Jecko's court to-day.

Marcus Foyer, an idler, was fined $25 and costs and sent to the Work-house on general principles.

Kate Leavy, for disturbing the peace of Mattie Stiles, paid $5 and costs.

Kate Wilson was fined $5 and costs for being found drunk on the streets at an untimely hour.

Mary Haines was so fortunate as to have her case of disturbing the peace of an entire neighborhood dismissed at costs.

Court of Criminal Correction.

Emma Williams, grand larceny; committed to jail to answer.

Charles Lundy, assault and battery; fined $5 and costs.

Dave Moratta, assault and battery; dismissed for want of prosecution.

Lawrence Powers, assault and battery; dismissed for want of prosecution at prosecutor's costs.

Abe Cook, alias "Mobile," assault to kill; defendant waives examination.

Marshall F. McDonald, petit larceny; discharged.

John Nicholas, petit larceny; sent to the Work-house for six months.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE POST, Estab. 1878; THE DISPATCH, " 1852; THE STAR, " 1878. } THREE PAPERS United in One.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

Only Evening Journal in St. Louis.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily POST-DISPATCH will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents
Daily, per month	85 cents
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

The carriers will collect the city subscriptions on their routes; all subscriptions by mail must be prepaid, and annual subscriptions will not be considered unless accompanied by the money.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH will be an eight page paper, in size equal to the Weekly, and larger than any daily published in St. Louis.

THE WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH

Eight pages; published every Thursday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, POSTAGE FREE:

Single copies	$1 25
Clubs of five	5 00
Clubs of ten	9 00
Clubs of fifty	42 00
Clubs of one hundred	80 00

An extra copy sent free to any person sending a club of ten or a club of twenty. Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates and from different post-offices.

Clubs may include names sent to several different post-office addresses, at the same rate.

All letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to

POST-DISPATCH,
No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, warmer southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer. For Lower Lake Region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly by rain, southerly winds, falling barometer. For Upper Lake Region, increasing cloudiness and rains, warm southerly winds, falling barometer and colder northwest winds. For Upper Mississippi Valley, rainy, followed by partly cloudy weather, warm southerly, veering to colder northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer. For Lower Missouri Valley, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly, rising barometer. Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

We advertise free situations wanted; and "wants" help, miscellaneous, for rent, for sale, lost and found, if the advertisements do not exceed five lines, and are not of a business character.

MR. TILDEN is now disposed of.

A MAN who cannot carry his own State cannot carry the country.

WHAT do the *Globe-Democrat* and *Republican* think about Tilden now?

THE New York Democrats are entitled to the thanks of the whole country.

WE shall speak more kindly of Mr. Tilden hereafter. He is no longer in the way of the Democracy.

WITH Tilden out of the way, either Hendricks or Bayard can easily be nominated and elected next year.

LUCIUS ROBINSON made a magnificent Governor. The single objection to him was that he favored Tilden. That was fatal, however.

MR. TILDEN made a square fight on Robinson and was squarely beaten on that issue. People will now believe us that Tilden can never be nominated again.

THE defeat of Robinson by the New York Democracy is the greatest Democratic victory since 1874. It insures a clean fight with clean candidates in 1880 and success.

It is as certain as any future event well can be that Gov. Robinson will be renominated.—[Globe-Democrat, August 30.

Now, we assert that Mr. Robinson will not be renominated, and we are willing to put this assertion on record against the *G.-D.'s* prediction.—[POST-DISPATCH, August 30.

Respectfully referred to the *G.-D.*

HAYES refuses to attend our Fair. Grant never treated us this way. He came frequently, drove our fast horses with Johnny McDonald, bought our bull dogs, smoked our cigars, drank our—cider, and made himself generally agreeable. After all, Grant is preferable to Hayes.

THE latest real "boom" is the Southern "boom." The impoverished South is no longer an apt phrase. From every State comes the report of good crops of cotton, corn and other cereals, and there is a state of prosperity heretofore unexampled in the late slave-holding latitude. It is not in politics alone that the South is "solid."

OUR sleepy but venerated contemporary, the *Republican*, never ceased to doubt the power of Tilden to renominate Robinson. Even this morning, after it had become perfectly apparent that Tammany had more prominence in the convention than Mr. Robinson, it expressed this wise editorial opinion:

What action will be taken in regard to the Tammany delegates is not definitely known, but from the fact that the committee on credentials, by a vote of nineteen to sixteen, decided to admit the Robinson delegation in the Albany county contest, it is inferred *that Tammany will be ruled out.*

The *Republican* will probably wake up now.

OUR fine and enterprising St. Louis detectives have made another brilliant failure in the arrest of Snauffer or Schaeffer, or whatever his name is, who was accused of being an escaped Alabama convict. Had our fine and enterprising detectives taken the pains to explain to Schaeffer why he was restrained of his liberty it is probable they would have discovered long before they did that he was the wrong man and that they had struck a false trail. All this they kept to themselves, however, and when it dawned upon them that Schaeffer was only a sanguinary butcher of beeves it also suddenly dawned upon them that they had, as usual, made themselves the laughing stock of all St. Louis. If our truly perfect and vigilant detectives have any one fault at all it is that of arresting the wrong man.

EVERY paper in this city, with the solitary exception of the POST-DISPATCH, predicted the nomination of Mr. Lucius Robinson. We alone persisted in the opinion that Lucius Robinson would not be nominated, that Tilden could not carry his own State. But the wiseacres and ancient prophets in all our esteemed contemporaries would not tolerate such an idea. The very suggestion that Mr. Robinson would be defeated was considered ridiculous. Well, the result shows who was right. As early as the 26th of August, the POST-DISPATCH said:

Mr. Robinson's chances in New York seem to grow very slim in spite of the bar'l and Mr. Tilden. The chances are now that Mr. Robinson will not be nominated, but some one who can and will receive the united support of the entire party. Even then it will be, at best, a hard, uncertain fight for the Democrats to carry the State this fall against the aggressive, audacious and thoroughly united Republicans.

MURDERERS' ROW, in our city jail, has been enlarged by the addition of another tier of cells to accommodate the constantly increasing list of murderers whom the authorities find it necessary to keep in durance vile, but whom the authorities never find it necessary or possible to try and punish. That the additional accommodations will be needed, and at an early date, there can be no doubt, as it must be presumed that crime must continue to increase in a city where the criminals go unwhipt of justice. To add to the disgrace of such a record it must be mentioned that seven of the murderers now restrained of their liberties are slayers of women, all of whom were slaughtered in the most brutal and cowardly manner. How an assassin who deliberately shoots down a woman in the streets can be kept four years in a jail without being finally disposed of by court and jury, is something that passes ordinary comprehension. Delay in punishing a murderer is another name for premium on murder. Who can say how many crimes have been incited by the immunity which Kring has enjoyed, or how many murders would have been prevented had he been promptly punished?

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES.

The election of four Republican members of Congress from California makes the political division of the present House of Representatives exceedingly close and equally interesting.

So far as the real effect and results of the possession of a majority in any parliamentary body are concerned, the Democrats are perfectly safe. They have the organization. They have the Speaker. They have a majority of every committee. They have every other officer of the House. They have as complete a control of the machinery of legislation as if they had an overwhelming majority. Still their actual majority is small.

This is the exact status of the House:

It consists of 293 members; 147 votes would be required for an absolute majority.

At present the Democrats only have 146 votes. There are two vacancies, one in New York and one in Iowa, which will be filled before Congress meets. As the district in New York is really Democratic (Clarkson T. Potter's) it will probably add the one or 147th vote to the Democratic column required for an absolute majority. The Iowa district will elect a Republican. So this will be the status of the House in December:

	R.	D.	G.		R.	D.	G.
Alabama	—	7	1	Missouri	—	12	1
Arkansas	—	4	—	Nebraska	1	—	—
California	4	—	—	Nevada	1	—	—
Colorado	1	—	—	N. Hampshire	3	—	—
Connecticut	3	1	—	New Jersey	4	3	—
Delaware	—	1	—	New York	24	9	—
Florida	—	2	—	North Carolina	2	6	—
Georgia	—	9	—	Ohio	9	11	—
Illinois	12	5	2	Pennsylvania	17	8	2
Indiana	5	6	1	Oregon	—	1	—
Iowa	7	—	2	Rhode Island	2	—	—
Kansas	3	—	—	South Carolina	—	5	—
Kentucky	—	10	—	Tennessee	1	9	—
Louisiana	—	6	—	Texas	—	5	1
Maine	3	—	2	Vermont	3	—	—
Maryland	1	5	—	Virginia	1	8	—
Massachusetts	10	1	—	West Virginia	—	3	—
Michigan	9	—	—	Wisconsin	5	3	—
Minnesota	2	1	—				
Mississippi	—	6	—	Total	134	147	12

This would give the Democrats a bare majority of one only. But as a number of the twelve Greenbackers, like Wright of Pennsylvania, Ladd of Maine, Stevenson and Singleton of Illinois, are really Democrats, and have, throughout the extra session, voted with the Democrats, there is no doubt whatever that there will really be a Democratic majority of ten or twelve on all political issues, and for all practical purposes.

But by far the most interesting possibilities are suggested by the no means impossible contingency of the Presidential election being thrown into the House. In that event each State has but one vote, and it would require twenty votes to elect. But at present neither party has that number. The Republicans have nineteen, the Democrats eighteen, and in one State (Indiana) a Greenbacker (De La Matyr) holds the balance between six Republicans and six Democrats. Still, as one Republican (Orth) will probably be unseated, and as Mr. De La Matyr was really elected by Democratic votes, the vote of Indiana is reasonably sure for the Democrats, so that the vote by States would be equally divided—nineteen Democrats and nineteen Republicans—twenty being necessary to elect a President.

It should be remembered that this contingency has already twice occurred in the history of this republic. Jefferson failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes, and was first elected by the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams was also without a majority of electoral votes, and owed the Presidency to the House of Representatives, or really to Henry Clay, whose influence decided the matter. And in the present close division of parties the failure of either to obtain a majority of the electoral colleges is by no means impossible.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

On the 7th of next month an election of eleven members of the School Board takes place.

Without exaggeration we regard it as the most important municipal election this city has had for some time.

The question whether German shall be taught or not is not the leading question at all, and should not be. The real question is whether the, after all, greatest interest of the city—for that we conceive the education of 50,000 children to be—shall be entrusted to disinterested, public-spirited gentlemen of character and purity, or to a lot of small, ignorant and suspicious men without either public confidence or personal integrity.

The published report of the Ways and Means Committee shows that the financial situation of the School Board is such that the very best talent of the community will be needed to save our schools from disaster.

The Constitution of the State forbids any expenditures beyond the revenues provided for the year, and the school tax is limited to four mills on the dollar for current expenses. Yet this report shows that the Board borrowed *last year* $80,000 in anticipation of its revenues to be collected *this* year—a renewal of the vicious practice which characterized the management before the adoption of the new Constitution, and which is now clearly illegal. A partial justification for this action may be found in the fact that about $59,000 of the funds of the Board (available for current expenses) were locked up in the failure of Krieger. But it appears that the estimated expenses of the present school year (not allowing a dollar for new buildings) will require not only all the school-tax money, and State fund, and rents, and all the money held by Krieger (to be recovered by suit against his securities), but also will necessitate the expending for current expenses of all the bills receivable (proceeds of real estate heretofore sold), and the sale and expenditure of the $52,000 of State bonds, the last remains of the sinking fund established some years since.

An act of the last General Assembly prohibits any further sales of school lands except for reinvestment, and the remainder of the school fund is thus secured. But as the board does not construe the prohibition as covering proceeds of the former sales, now on hand in form of notes and bonds, it proposes to spend this year about all they have.

But *after* this year, when all these resources are exhausted, what then? How will the board conduct the schools with expenditures (constantly and unavoidably increasing with the growth of the city) from $50,000 to $100,000 in excess of the income.

The public may well feel apprehensive, when the importance of the coming election and the character of the retiring members is considered. Two presidents, Messrs. Richeson and Murphy, have resigned in succession. Mr. Cupples declines a re-election, and it is said that several of the retiring members are seriously considering following his example. A study of the list of the retiring members will show that some of them are men whom the public can ill afford to spare at this juncture.

The opinions of the candidates on the vexed subject of German teaching and other questions may be important, but *the general character of the members and their moral and intellectual fitness are far more important*. No salary is attached to the office. Yet we see men without education or business experience, or any fitness for the office, eagerly striving to secure it. The administration of an immense estate of nearly $2,000,000 of leased property, the employment of 1,100 teachers and employes, the handling of nearly a million dollars of money every year, and the great educational interests of this great city, demand the very best talent in the city. No man whose services are worth having can take the office without personal sacrifice, and the citizens of each ward must personally interest themselves to elect proper men.

The retiring members are Mr. Hummel, of the Eighth Ward; Dr. Hickman, of the Eleventh; Prof. Woodward, of the Thirteenth; Mr. Judson, of the Fifteenth; Mr. Mockler, of the Nineteenth; Dr. Jennings, of the Twentieth; Mr. Ude, of the Twenty-fifth; Mr. Russell, of the Twenty-sixth, and Mr. Cupples, of the Twenty-eighth Ward. In addition, elections will be held in the Fourth and Twenty-second Wards to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Glynn and Murphy.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Chicago Times (Ind.): Mr. Ewing's attempt to reply to the speeches of Secretaries Sherman and Schurz can not be pronounced a success.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.): Sherman and Blaine were together in Maine, and there was a boom. The same boom (and its name is Republican) will strike New York and Ohio at a later date.

New York Tribune (Rep.): Thurman beats them all. He says the Resumption Act had nothing to do with securing resumption, and then declares that there has been no resumption anyway. The unfortunate old gentleman seems to have lost his head as well as his political prospects.

Washington Post (Dem.): The whole country rises up as one man to glory in the sublime moral spectacle of Messrs. Sherman and Hayes sitting up late of nights to rejoice together over Conkling's victory in New York. There has been nothing more wonderful since Balaam and his ass communed together.

New York Times (Rep.): The Quaker family that manufactured hickory hams and employed a wicked brother to sell them were not more free of guile than Mr. Tilden is. His transactions are all as open as the day. There are no concealments, no plottings, no schemes in his innocent head. Even his vices lean to virtue's side.

Kansas City Journal (Rep.): That was a graphic and terrible story told by Mrs. Chisholm of the murder of her husband and daughter. Yet we are told such things are necessary to maintain the ascendency of the superior race down there. "All the intelligence, the property and character," are on the side of the Gully's. What a burlesque it is, anyhow.

Washington Post (Dem.): If the advance information will in any way assist the Radicals to make their Presidential nomination next year, we have no objection to assuring them that the first choice of the Democracy is Mr. Hayes. In default of him, we will cheerfully welcome Grant as our opponent. In the event that Grant proves inaccessible, we will take up with Sherman. We have no other preferences.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.): The statement that there is any general intimidation of voters in Mississippi, such as the Republican papers claim the Yazoo murder indicated, is refuted by the fact that there is an active and peaceable political contest in progress in that State between the Independents, Greenbackers and Democrats. The Republicans have abandoned their organization, because it was too rotten to hold together. In Yazoo county, the Independent party has candidates in the field with fair prospects of an election.

Omaha Herald (Dem.): Mr. Tilden is strong with the people everywhere. Mr. Jacob Williams, ex editor of the Council Bluffs Globe, was in Omaha a day or two ago, and he said Iowa was strong and solid for Tilden. So it is in other States. We shall not speak of our State, which led the column for Tilden so handsomely in 1876. If the editor of the Herald were for somebody besides Mr. Tilden for renomination, it is our very decided opinion that Nebraska would be substantially unanimous for the distinguished statesman who led us to victory through the terrible campaign of that year.

THE ST. LOUIS MINT.

Its Early Establishment Almost an Assured Certainty.

Why the Government Wants a Mint Here.

The One at New Orleans to be Abandoned.

The Treasury Department at Washington has lately been considering the matter of establishing another branch mint. The question was agitated two or three years ago, and Dr Lindermann, then the director of the United States Mint, but now deceased, was sent out to look up some favorable location. He visited Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, Denver and St. Louis.

He returned to Washington, and in his next report gave St. Louis the preference. Since that time several attempts have been made to pass a bill through Congress establishing

A BRANCH MINT HERE,

but nothing of a positive character has been accomplished except the making of a number of speeches by Missouri Congressmen, one of which is Mr. Nathan Cole, one of the most prominent business men of St. Louis. Mr. Cole was elected to Congress as a Republican in the fall of 1876, and while in Washington was most diligent in his efforts in behalf of St. Louis. One of the most prominent features of his brief official career was the delivery of a lengthy speech on the subject of a branch mint at St. Louis, and one of the most ungrateful things ever done by the Republican editor of the Globe-Democrat was the ridiculing of that speech. Mr. Cole, himself a Republican and an earnest friend to St. Louis, certainly deserved better treatment from the hands of his party's organ. But that speech, however much the unfaithful editor of the Globe-Democrat ridiculed it, was full of valuable information, and if the branch mint comes here Mr. Cole will be accorded due credit by all good citizens.

At present there are

FOUR MINTS IN THE UNITED STATES,

the central mint at Philadelphia, a branch at New Orleans, one at Carson City, and one at San Francisco. The Philadelphia mint is the oldest and largest, the New Orleans branch next the oldest. Those at San Francisco and Carson were established on account of the immense quantities of gold and silver ore found in California and Nevada. By the geographical location of these four mints it will be seen that they are inconveniently situated as regards the centers of commerce. The one at New Orleans was built before the war, when the South was very different from what it is now. Since the passage of the bill re-establishing the standard silver dollar of 412 grains, a large quantity of coining has been done by the mints.

In the last year they have probably turned out 40,000,000 standard silver dollars, to say nothing of the gold coinage accomplished in the same time. The result of this is that

AN IMMENSE HOME DEMAND

for silver bullion has been created, the Government being a heavy buyer in all the markets. Owing to the expense of shipments of bullion, the matter of location of the mints has come to be a most important one. It is now given out that the Treasury Department at Washington will ask Congress, this winter, to establish a mint somewhere near the center of the country, and that St. Louis has been selected as the most favorable point. The mint at New Orleans is to be abandoned, for two reasons: First—It is too far from the great East and West transportation lines. Second—It is half the time threatened by yellow fever. Both these objections are very serious ones. The New Orleans mint has done far less work than any of the other three, and it is on account of the facts above spoken of. Operations had to be suspended all of last summer, and are now suspended, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever. Its inconvenience to the silver bullion market is a fatal objection in itself. The Government makes its purchase of bullion for the Philadelphia mint in the New York market, and for the other two mints at or near the places where they are located.

THE COST OF SHIPMENT OF ORE

for these three mints is therefore inconsiderable, though there is a heavy expense in the shipment of silver dollars from the Carson mint and the San Francisco mint to the Treasury at Washington. In the case of the New Orleans mint, there is a large expense of the shipment of ore to it and the shipment in the coined product from it, so that it costs the Government more to make a silver dollar at New Orleans than at any of the other mints. What the Government wants is a mint somewhere in the Mississippi Valley at once convenient to the Treasury and a bullion market. No city in the West is so favorably situated in this respect as St. Louis, since it is a good point for distribution in all directions and convenient to the sources of bullion supply and to Washington. There is already located here one of the largest smelting and refinery establishments in the United States. The smelting and refining of silver ore is done regularly at only four places on the continent: St. Louis, Pittsburg, Newark and Omaha. There are works at San Francisco and Chicago that run spasmodically, but their yield is quite insignificant. The St. Louis smelting and refining works at Cheltenham, just at the western limits of the city on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, were established in 1873, and have been

ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

The product this year will amount to $5,000,000 in silver ore, and as the capacity is about to be doubled, the product next year will probably reach $10,000,000 in silver ore. Works for the smelting of gold are to be added, so that the establishment will in every way be complete. If there was a mint here it could get a large amount of its bullion from these smelting and refining works without the expense of shipment from East or West. At the present time the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company pay at the rate of $1,000 a month for the shipment of bullion to New York, where it is sent to be sold. If there were a mint here there would be a home market, and the above shipping costs would be saved.

In case Congress should pass an act this winter allowing the establishment of the proposed mint here, there would be but little time to intervene before it could be in operation. When Dr. Lindermann was here on his inspection tour, General Edwards, the United States Assistant Treasurer, accompanied him through the old Post-office building, and the Doctor assured him that it could easily be made to suit all the requirements of a mint, and it is probable that it would be selected for that purpose. The old Post-office is one of the most solid structures of the city, and by using it great expense and much time would be saved. That a branch mint is to be established here in the course of the next two years is next to an assured certainty, and there will be no difficulty about finding the proper building.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A Grand Boulevard.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Let us have a grand drive by all means, but not as has been suggested by the writers and editors of the Republican. The extension of Grand avenue south with the Telford pavement attachment is something new, it is true; but what we want is an uninterrupted drive, from Calvary and Bellefontaine through O'Fallon Park to Tower Grove Park; thence to Carondelet Park. Such an avenue as that would unite the two extremes of our city, and crossing as it would all of the principal streets, it would give us an avenue that would be of great service to us; but when strangers visited us we could take them through it with feelings of pride and pleasure.

You may not be aware of it, but the first avenue west of Grand avenue, which is Taylor avenue, is on a high ridge, higher than Grand avenue. That avenue is now open from Olive street to Claggett avenue, and if it was opened all the way through on a straight line north, it would go through O'Fallon Park at the south gate, and on the south it would go through the middle gate of Tower Grove Park. This avenue would pass through the most beautiful suburbs that skirt our city. There are no "improvements" that will be destroyed by the extension, and I am satisfied that the right of way could be obtained for the mere asking. Will you not strike out for this grand boulevard? It will not require the Telford pavement, for nature has made it all that could be desired.

S.

Wheat Grading in the St. Louis Market.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., September 9, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Having watched with considerable interest the various charges, and answers thereto, in the matter of the "grading" of wheat in your market, noting the recent articles in some of your contemporaries, and fully believing the "key-note" to the present widespread dissatisfaction of the shippers to your market has not been touched, I would desire, through the columns of the P.-D., to state what I believe to be a few of the facts. Before doing so, let me say no inspector can be expected to grade every man's wheat to his satisfaction. To appreciate the intense dissatisfaction, the anathemas on St. Louis as a grain market, the threats of the shippers to seek some other, and the actual ground for all these, one has only to take a trip, and "take in every shipping station on the St. L. and S. F. R. R., and drop over into Kansas, and he will be convinced by positive evidence.

Something is wrong. And now, what is that wrong? While before complaints against St. Louis as a "high grading" market were to be heard, nothing like the present rage of shippers was ever known. After carefully sifting out everything that might arise from a matter of prejudice, I am satisfied that if the Board of Inspectors will give one capable man the control of that matter, and let him select and train his own aids in keeping with his judgment and long experience, instead of the present numerous would-be "chief inspectors," this rebellion of shippers would soon cease. You, as a grain center, cannot afford this present anarchy in the grain shipping line. Other roads contemplated, and now building, will carry the wheat to other markets. This very day one of your largest shippers, owning and buying at three elevators on the S. F. R. R., having, too, a partner in the commission business in your city, said to me, "I am sick and disgusted with this child's play. I have selected choice wheats for four weeks with which to make a car No. 2 red, and it all goes No. 3. I buy a straight No. 3, or a scant one, and they go No. 3. I then, to try them, put 75 bushels of 25c. and 30c. wheat, worthless, hot, stinking stuff, in the bottom of a car, and it went No. 3. I then tried 150 bushels of my screenings (chicken feed almost) in the bottom of a car, and it went No. 3. And now I have arrangements about completed to send all my wheat through to Toledo. Though the building up of St. Louis, as a grain market, is my interest, I cannot afford to help do it at such a sacrifice, not only of money, but of every pleasure of doing an honest business." At this rate you are training shippers to be dishonest. I am informed that never before were there so many "plugged" cars going into your market. Another shipper tells me: "I have laid my cleaner up. I 'ship in the dirt' and mix my low grades in my Mediterranean, and it all goes as No. 2 Mediterranean. I can't afford to class it 'straight,' even though you pay me a full price. I can do better to 'work off' my low grades thus, and so make up what I lose, whenever I ship a good car." Now, I would ask, is not this course paying a premium on dishonesty. Gentlemen, these are plain facts; they are serious facts. Now, having had, I suppose, as much experience as any one man in this section, being continually in the wheat trade from the time this city shipped its first car, and given this matter of grading no little study, I am led to conclude that while we had one chief we had none of this trouble and no such complaints, and just here is the bottom fact of your trouble. I could add more in support of the above but have already trespassed too much on your valuable space.

SHIPPER.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

The Suit of Chas. H. Bosse Against the Insurance Companies for $40,000.

Attachments Issued Against Messrs. McBeth and Hill, Returnable To-morrow.

Ten o'clock this morning was the hour named for the further taking of depositions in the suit of Charles H. Bosse vs. the New York Life and Union Mutual of Maine for $40,000 damages. The agents of these companies, Messrs. Wm. L. Hill and James R. McBeth, filed affidavits with the Coroner of this city alleging that there were strong grounds for the suspicion that Fred. C. Bosse, brother of Charles H. Bosse, had come to his death from poison. Fred. Bosse was insured in various companies for $37,500 and died shortly after the policies were issued. His brother Charles then claimed the amount of the policies, but the unusual circumstances in the case excited the suspicion of the insurance companies. The Northwestern, one of them, compromised with Chas. Bosse, but the New York Life and Union Mutual could come to no agreement with him. Charles Bosse thereupon instituted suit in the State Court to compel them to pay the value of the policies. This was removed by the insurance companies to the Federal court, whereupon Chas. Bosse instituted the present suit in the State Circuit Court for $40,000. It will be remembered that last year Coroner Auler, on the filing of the affidavit of Messrs. Hill and McBeth, caused the body of Fred. Bosse to be exhumed and a post-mortem examination and an investigation were held, the result of which was that the conclusion was reached that Fred. Bosse died from Addison's disease of the kidneys.

The first proceedings under the damage suit were taken last Monday, when Mr. Dwight Durkee, trustee of the Northwestern Insurance Company, was examined before the notary and a postponement taken until to-day. At the appointed time ex-Judge Gottschalk and Mr. F. Gottschalk, the attorneys of Mr. Chas. Bosse, the plaintiff, were on hand, but no witnesses appeared. After waiting nearly three-quarters of an hour Judge Gottschalk stated that Mr. McBeth and Mr. Hill had both been subpœnaed as witnesses, and inasmuch as they had failed to attend he should ask the notary to issue an attachment against them returnable at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

Notary Bechtolsheim at once assented. Consequently Messrs. McBeth and Hill will be taken in charge by the Sheriff and compelled to attend to-morrow afternoon, when further proceedings will be taken.

OVER THE RIVER.

Events of Interest Recorded in East St. Louis To-Day.

William Mosely, a colored boy, was arrested at about 6:30 o'clock this morning by Deputy Marshal Edwards on suspicion of having stolen a wheelbarrow of iron, which he was wheeling along.

During yesterday's rain-storm Jas. Clarke, a laborer, sick with the chills, sought refuge from the rain in James Monk's barn. Monk discovered him there and ordered him off. Before Clarke could explain Monk threw him out. A warrant, charging him with assault and battery, was sworn out by Clarke before 'Squire Graney, and the case set for this morning. Monk appeared to-day and gave bond to answer to-morrow.

Charles Voice, the young man who was cut by some rowdies from St. Louis, lies in a critical condition. Dr. Jennings was called about 3 o'clock yesterday morning to sew up the wound, as one of the threads had broken and the blood was flowing freely.

Ernest Hickman paid $3 and costs yesterday for assaulting Leopold Schraub.

The Council Committee on Ways and Means is at work on the bill of appropriations for the current fiscal year. The committee will meet to-morrow evening to prepare the bill for approval at the next Council meeting.

Business in the Justices' courts is exceedingly dull.

It is reported that there is a new break in the Council. Five of the members have adjourned from day to day for a week past, while some of the members have not answered a single call. At the meeting last Tuesday Mr. Ratter presided in Mayor Joyce's place, while neither Messrs. Wider or Prottsman answered roll-call. A messenger was sent to invite the Mayor to preside, but returned stating that the Mayor was suffering from a headache, and could not attend. The members who met last Tuesday believe that the present prosperity and the large number of buildings going up this year are owing to the fact that the dual government has been abolished, and, as the charter declares that business can be transacted by a quorum, they are determined not to let the affairs of the city remain at a stand-still, at any rate.

A WAR BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.

How a Spruce Street Woman Horse-Whipped George S. Stiles.

Kate Leavy was fined $5 in the First District Police Court this morning on a charge of disturbing the peace of Mrs. Mattie Stiles. The parties all reside on Spruce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and have been at outs for quite a period. The Leavys acquired a dislike for the Stiles some months ago, and have been expressing that dislike on every occasion since. On the evening of the 30th of last month Leavy and his better half concluded to administer a severe castigation to Mr. Stiles, who is a night clerk down town. Leavy is twice Stiles' size and weight, but he pressed his wife into the service also. She armed herself with a broken buggy whip, and, taking a stand on the corner of Spruce and Fifteenth streets, waited, with her husband hard by, Stiles' appearance. When that gentleman started down town the woman assaulted him, struck him a couple of blows, and then her husband stepped in to take a hand. Stiles then drew a revolver, but Leavy advanced towards him, threatening to take his life. Stiles fired one shot at the latter, who took to his heels and forgot even his wife in his fears for his personal safety.

This little episode but widened the breach between the two families, and on yesterday, when Mrs. Leavy gave Mrs. Stiles a severe tongue lashing, the former was arrested with the above results. The case of the 30th of August will be readjudicated in the higher courts.

IMMIGRANTS FROM BRITAIN.

What Texas is Doing to Secure an Agricultural Yeomanry.

A Cargo of Farmers En Route to the Lone Star State—An Example for Missouri.

[From the New York Sun.]

Yesterday morning, after the National Line steamship Helvetia reached her anchorage in the North River, and the cabin passengers had been sent ashore, a tender was warped alongside to be laden with steerage passengers. Mr. Hurst, the agent of the line in New York, had instructed Mr. McLean, the passenger agent, to separate from the others those who were bound to Texas, and to keep them on board the ship. These commands were passed along the decks, and soon afterward the tender steamed away with a very singular looking party of people in odd attire, hailing from Sweden and Norway, England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. The majority were roughly dressed and poor, but some wore silks, kid gloves and jewelry, some were in rags, and a few were clad in the peasant smocks and thick fur hats of northern Europe. The people that remained in the Helvetia in Mr. McLean's care were of a different class from the others. They were English farmers—the sons and great great grandsons of the tillers of the soil of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and Durham, who have left their farms and their people behind to begin life anew in this country. They are in the van of a great movement, alarming to the English people, and that has for months occupied the attention of the press and Parliament of Great Britain. On Sunday there arrived in New York two members of Parliament appointed by that body as a commission to study American systems, and then suggest measures of relief—but before they have been here a week there will be landed another band of emigrant farmers in another National Line vessel, and a third band in still another ship.

THE IMMIGRANTS

in the Helvetia yesterday were not permitted to land, because they are booked through to Texas, where they all intend to settle, and the steamer to which they are to be transferred does not start until Wednesday morning. "If we left them to the tender mercies of the people they would meet on shore," said Mr. McLean, "not one of them would ever see Texas, and but few would keep their money against the wiles of the land sharks."

There are ninety-four men, women and children in this party of farming folk. This number includes at least eight families and twenty individuals besides. Many of the families are very large, and include brothers and sisters of the heads of the flocks. There are brothers going to meet brothers, wives to join husbands and whole households removed bodily from the English farms. The very old people were in every instance left at home, but a number of women with little babes were taken. The men are clad very much as the country people of our own neighborhood, and the women are seen of them pretentiously attired.

The men are nearly all large-boned, full-habited, and ruddy-faced, with hard hands and loud voices. The women called to mind their own pictures in the English pictorial papers—the elderly ones being stout and solid, the younger ones slight and tall. Some of them—the Yorkshire men and women particularly—spoke a peculiar dialect, but not of the most pronounced kind. They spoke of Texas as "Texes," of Texans as "Texicans," of poultry as "peltry," and one of them, when he was asked what was the matter with the soil in England, put his head on one side, scratched his chin, and replied, "Wall, I doan't moind tellin' thee, it's nateral wretchid bod."

Robert Applegarth, of Durham, was one of the immigrants, and had his wife with him. He is a country journalist, and a good deal of a farmer besides, and goes out for the purpose of living in Texas two years as a close observer, after which he believes he will be able to make an intelligent and trustworthy report of the character of the people, soil, climate, and cattle of Texas. Others in the ship say that as he reports the farmers of Durham are certain to act.

These farmers have been induced to make this move because at this time of their keenest distress the

AGENTS OF THE TEXAS RAILROADS

have been circulating pamphlets and newspapers, and sending out lecturers to fill the minds of the farmers with stories of the attractions the undeveloped Southwest offers. Australian capitalists have been doing the same thing, and they have been backed by British interests; but the English farmers heard from their friends and relatives that what is said in behalf of emigration to Texas is true, while Australian crops have been failures of late. In the company on board the Helvetia is a Mr. Elder, who has spent some time in Texas and purchased a farm there. He has lectured to his people about the advantages of emigration, and many of them are now with him, while others are coming. The other organizer, who is responsible for the coming of the remainder of those now here, is Dr. Kingsbury, the Liverpool agent of a Texan railroad. These farmers, when at home, managed farms varying from 100 acres to 300 or 400 acres. They bring with them sums of money ranging from £200 to £600 apiece. It is estimated that the heads of families possess on an average £300 each. Others, grouped together in a sort of partnership, have pooled their funds, and thus command from $5,000 to $10,000. Many of them have selected plots of land upon the maps of the great railroad grants, but they have not been obliged to pay for them in advance or to make a deposit upon them. On the contrary, they are at liberty to choose anew if, when they see the land they have selected, they no longer prefer it. They are allowed a long while in which to complete their payments, if they are not able to buy outright.

There is almost childish joy perceptible in the tone and manner in which they refer to the absolute possession of land. "It'll be all our own," or "Then it all be reg'lar out'n out ours," or "ours forever," were expressions frequently used in speaking of the purchases they are likely to make. In the same manner it was all but impossible to keep the conversation upon the past. The men had their minds and hearts, as well as their faces, turned to their new life. When the reporter was endeavoring to learn what was the matter with the English soil, he was told that "in Texas thee mought put a hoe handle into the yearth 'thout going beyond the rich black top soil." "I'll wager I'll be sendin' Texas 'taters to England long afore they git their own 'taters each year," said another man quite as irrelevantly, and added, "I'll put 'em up in barrels." The women were different. They looked backward. "Do you know what a 'viewer' is?" asked one. "No? Well, a viewer looks after things in a colliery. My father was a viewer when he was younger. He is very, very old now; too old to come. I'll never see him or mother again." She was on her way to meet her husband.

FIVE ADVENTURES.

Running a Long Gauntlet of Fire—Eight Days at Sea on a Hatch—Catching a Connecticut Crane—Gashed by a Swordfish—Mistaken for a Deer.

On the afternoon of the 14th of August Colonel Leon and a Mr. Perry, the lessees of Canyon Ferry, at the head of the Magpie, in Montana, started down the mountain road behind a pair of horses. The wind swept violently from summit to base, and with it floated great clouds of smoke, a party of prospectors having the day before let their camp-fires get away with them. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Colonel and his companion realized that the whole vast incline back of them was in flames and that the fire was traveling down the mountain with great rapidity. With a crooked, rocky and in some places unbroken road before them, they naturally were alarmed. What was to be done must be done with the utmost dispatch. The only hope lay in outstripping the fire. Colonel Leon put whip to the horses and the animals dashed along the verge of precipices at break-neck speed. The booming of falling timber and the roar and crackle of flames almost drowned the voices of the mountaineers. Hot blasts of air had nearly exhausted the horses, when it was found, on making a sharp turn in the road, that it had been choked up by tumbling rocks and debris of pines that had come down from above. The men were obliged to clear the road, which took many minutes. When they again started trees were falling all about them, the atmosphere was thick with smoke and impregnated with the fumes of burning pitch. A sharp run of a quarter of a mile brought the Colonel under cover of a clearing on the mountain side, and he escaped to give an account of his adventure to the Helena Independent.

In the local columns of the Galveston News appears the following: The brig Cascatelle, Dickinson master, from New York, while lying at Calcasieu Pass, was struck by the cyclone on 22d ult., and lost two (colored) sailors overboard. One secured a booby hatch, which was also washed overboard, and after eight days was picked up by Capt. Forbes, of the ship Senator Weber, in the outer roads at Galveston. When Capt. Forbes took the man up he was insensible, not having eaten food or drank water in eight days. The poor fellow has recovered under the kind treatment of Captain Forbes, with whom he remains. He does not know what became of his mate, washed overboard at the same time.

Frederick Hartman, of New Britain, Connecticut, was driving home from Hartford, on Friday afternoon, when he saw a great crane standing on the edge of a stream. The bird apparently was looking intently into the water for a fish. Young Hartman got out of his buggy and crept toward the bird. When in striking distance he cut the crane a sharp lash with his whip, which so disabled the bird that he caught it and took it home alive.

Johnny Doyle, a Brooklyn boy, is a great swimmer. While swimming along the New York shore of the East River the other afternoon he felt a stinging pain in his leg, and knew that he had been gashed by a swordfish. He swam towards the shore as vigorously as possible, leaving a trail of blood behind him. He reached the shore without assistance and was taken in an ambulance to the Chambers Street Hospital.

The San Augustine (Texas) Saxon says that on Monday evening two weeks ago Archibald Horn went to a deer lick to watch for deer. Jack Price went to the same lick, not knowing of Horn's presence. Price had not been long at his stand when he heard and saw what he supposed to be a deer. He fired, and Horn, his best friend, bit the dust.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLYMPIC.

Haverly's Church Choir Company has demonstrated the fact that there is still plenty of "draw" in "Pinafore." The singers were selected from the various Chicago choirs, and are worthy representatives of the musical talent of that city. The leading roles are all well rendered, both musically and dramatically, while the chorus and orchestration are the best yet witnessed in this city. "Pinafore" will remain the programme for the rest of the week, including the Saturday matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

John Dillon and his admirable company continue to attract good audiences to De Bar's theater. Dillon is such a fine comedian that he is able even in such a poor part as Silas Pettibone to display his eccentric, mirth-provoking abilities. He is also ably supported by Messrs. Stanley and Blaisdell and Miss Louise Dillon. "Our Next President" will run for the remainder of the week.

NOTES.

Nick Roberts' Humpty Dumpty Pantomime Troupe, including three clowns, will appear at De Bar's next week.

The Berger family and the inimitable Sol Smith Russell will be the attraction next week at the Olympic.

John McCullough's engagement begins at the Olympic on the 22nd. He will be supported by a stronger company than ever heretofore, including the following fine artists: Charles Barron, Frederick B. Warde, John W. Norton, John A. Lane and others. The leading lady will be Miss Emma Stockman (Mrs. John W. Norton). This lady has acquired a brilliant reputation as a soubrette, and considerable curiosity is aroused to witness her personations in tragedy, as this is a new departure for her.

On the 22nd inst. the New York Fatinitza Company will open at the Grand Opera-house. "Fatinitza" scored a genuine success in New York last season, and this will be the first representation of the opera here.

Pope's new theater will be open on the 22nd with Lawrence Barrett, supported by a strong company in "Hamlet."

A special performance of "Our Next President" will be given at the Grand Opera-house next Sunday evening.

The Southern Boom.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

There are unmistakable indications that business is reviving in all parts of our "Sunny South." We can safely look for unexampled prosperity on a firm basis. The era that now seems to be dawning upon us is full of healthy activity for industry, trade and commerce. The crisis has been passed, and improvement is visible to all discerning observers. The "outlook" is more promising than the most sanguine could have anticipated. There are fine crops. The corn is much better than for years, cotton is fine and fruiting rapidly. Cotton picking has just commenced here. King Cereal can again mount his majesty's throne and proclaim "plenty and peace." King Cotton, with his fleecy white robes, may smile in grandeur and laugh at "Hard times no more, boys."

Charles Francis Adams' Golden Wedding.

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Patriot, Sept. 6.]

The fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Francis Adams occurred on Wednesday last. It is an interesting and very unusual fact that three golden weddings of successive generations of the same family should have been observed in the same house. That of President John Adams and his wife was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1814. That of their son, President John Quincy Adams, and his wife, on the 26th of July, 1847. The third has just taken place. It will be noticed that the intervals between these occasions were respectively 33 and 32 years—almost exactly the life-time of a generation. At the time of their golden weddings President John Adams was 79, and President John Quincy Adams had just entered his eightieth year. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is seventy-two.

Trouble Among the Widows.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Another widow has mysteriously disappeared, the most remarkable feature of it being that she was a Maryland widow and about to be married. With the Georgia widow who disappeared a week ago this makes two widows now missing. At this rate it doesn't seem as much fun to be a widow as some folks have supposed it is. There is a chance that the Georgia widow will soon turn up, as she has written that revenue officers have carried her off for unpaid whisky tax, and, the fact being that the Government doesn't take widows in payment even of the whisky tax, she will no doubt be finally returned to her children. If there are any more handsome widows left it might be worth while for them to lock themselves up before it is too late.

A Flourishing Missouri Town.

[From the Carthage (Mo.) Banner.]

A little stroll through our lovely city developed the fact that there is more building going on in Carthage than in any other town in the Southwest. It is a good omen of coming prosperity, and the Banner wishes all engaged in the good work, from the patient, hard-working carrier of the hod up through the master workman to the employer and proprietor, the most gratifying success. The buildings going up are all substantial, both business houses and residences, and of a style of architecture that will add to the beauty of the city. A little effort on the part of all who are interested in the progress and prosperity of Carthage will place it in the lead of Southwest cities when we come to take the census of 1880.

A Card From Miss Couzins.

WHITEWATER, WIS., September 8.

To the Editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The account of the defalcation of "Davis," of the Chicago Lecture Bureau, on Friday, in your columns, gives my name as one of the patrons of that bureau.

Be so kind as to state for me that my name was wholly unauthorized in its use. I am identified with the Slayton Bureau, and no other has authority to make appointments for me. Very truly yours,

PHŒBE W. COUZINS,
Of St. Louis.

MORNING NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.

The number of troops to be sent by Spain to Cuba this year is 18,000.

Westmann, the famous book publisher of Brunswick, dies at Wiesbaden, Germany.

Gen. Roberts and Gen. Massey are each pushing direct to Cabul by different routes.

Persia will co-operate with Russia in the Merv expedition and contribute 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry.

The largest cotton manufacturers in the North of England have given notice of a five per cent reduction of wages.

Prince Gortschakoff stated in a recent interview at Baden that though he has asked permission to return to private life the Czar of Russia will not allow him to do so.

The Pope will be applied to by the Spanish Government for a dispensation before the King's marriage on account of the latter's relationship with the Archduchess Marie.

Two regiments at Chatham, Eng., and eight batteries of artillery have been ordered in readiness for India. If necessary, several batteries will be ordered from South Africa.

The last batch of amnestied communists returned to Paris were suffering from ophthalmia and were in such a terrible state of destitution that the majority of them were too feeble to walk.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

John Ludwig fatally shot at Kansas City by H. D. Benton, a stock dealer.

Mrs. J. Hogepen suicides by leaping into a well at Geneva, Ind. Cause of the rash act unknown.

Harry Catlin killed by a passenger train while endeavoring to cross a railroad track in a buggy at Forest, Ill.

The Chicago Police Department orders pawnbrokers to purchase all stolen property offered for sale by thieves.

Mrs. James Clark, wife of a prominent merchant of Dalton, Ill., fatally injured by falling from a road wagon.

Jacob Lindsey, a switchman, killed by a train leaving the track on account of a misplaced switch at Cairo, Ill.

George E. Clark, a wool dealer of Columbus, O., blows out his brains at the Kennard House, Cleveland, on account of domestic difficulties.

A German named Shultz beats his wife in a brutal manner, near Belleville, Texas, and then, seized by remorse, drowns himself in the Brazos River.

James Johnson, colored, made a breakfast table wager as to what amount of fruit he could eat, devoured two large watermelons, one dozen peaches, twelve bunches of grapes, four large apples, and died shortly afterwards.

FIRES.

Rawlins, Wy. T., has a $150,000 fire, with no insurance.

A $4,000 barn and contents burned near Circleville, O.

Hamburger's furniture factory burned at New York, at a loss of $95,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crop reports from Nebraska indicate a heavy yield of wheat throughout the State, with flattering prospects for corn.

Nine deaths and sixteen new cases from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday. Twenty-five additional nurses are assigned to duty.

What is purported to be the richest silver mine in the world has been discovered in the Sierra Mojeda desert, 200 miles from Saltillo, Mexico.

Owing to the great drought west of Waco, Texas, the stock are all dying. At a well between Waco and Comanche water is sold at five cents per glass.

PHYSICIANS assert that the only faultless and innocent beautifier of the complexion is HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE SIOUX.

Across the lonesome prairie
A Cabinet Secretary
Walked forth to take his ease.
The statesman's face was hairy,
His form was lanky, very,
And shaky were his knees.

A stalwart Ogallala
Stalked forth beneath the moon,
A chief whom you might call a
Right cruel, crafty coon.
Upon the Secretary
The chieftain quickly seized,
And then made haste to carry
The statesman where he pleased.

"Oh, gentle Indian, loose me!"
Said his Secretarial nibs;
"You ought not thus to use me.
For I am your Great Father."
The chief replied, "Oh, bother!"
And punched him in the ribs.

The tribe is reached; the warrior
His victim ties to a tree,
That he a helpless quarry or
A target soon may be,
And any sight that's sorrier
You hardly ever see.

They shot full many an arrow,
And many an hatchet flung;
But, though they froze his marrow,
His flesh they never stung.
Tired of the job of scaring,
And touching not the skin,
They quit the business, swearing
The target was too thin.

They vowed that they would scalp him,
And do the work up brown,
With no one near to help him,
The scalp knife at his crown,
While still the yells were ringing,
He raised his voice in singing,
And sang "The Heart Bowed Down."

The braves forgot the scalping,
Forbore to maim or slay;
With howling and with yelping,
The tribe all ran away;
They sought a habitation
Afar with wolves and bears—
If that was civilization,
They wanted none in theirs.

The Secretary, gladly,
Arose and sought his camp,
Perceiving rather sadly
That he was limp and damp.
He pondered, as his scalp he felt,
Secure from barbarous ravage,
On music's magic power to melt
The bosom of the savage.

—[New York Sun.

PENCILINGS.

—The reigning belle this week appears to be the school-bell.

—The President's favorite boom is the boom of the pumpkin.

—Gail Hamilton has carried the State of Maine. Jim Blaine will now commence to boom.

—Talmage is on his way home, and simultaneously we hear less concerning English depression.

—Wilmet—No true gentleman will spit tobacco juice on the parlor curtains; neither will the true lady eat peanuts in a horse-car.

—"Mrs. Langtry makes her own bonnets," says a foreign correspondent, and we suspect that Mrs. Langtry makes much of her own beauty.

—In a North Carolina duel, the other day, twenty-seven shots were exchanged and nobody hit. There is hardly a Socialist or Nihlist who could do better than that.

—The Meriden Mercury says "Dixon dashed himself against the sharp point of destiny." This is an important correction. It has been understood that Barksdale killed him with a shot-gun.

—Dark winter days are coming,
Summer's on the wane,
And soon on every corner store
We'll read this sign again:
Tom and Jerry 10 cents.

—One of the far Western papers, with many apologies for the introduction of a name so unfamiliar to the public at large, nominates for the Presidency an individual by the name of Rutherford B. Hayes. Further particulars anxiously awaited.

—A well-known St. Louisan was trying a horse yesterday, in company with the owner, a professional "jockey." Having driven him a mile or two, the gentleman, who noticed that he pulled pretty hard and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching, and a steady rein, said: "Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?" "Well, sir," answered the jockey, "I must say that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse."

—"Is your folks rich, Johnny?" said a small boy to a trim-looking urchin as they sat in the gloaming waiting to kill cats. "Party well off; de old man owns a dog, mother's got a silk dress, an' I got a rabbit. Is your folks wealthy?" "No, we ain't got no dog or rabbit, but mother's got a silk dress." "What did yer ask me fer?" "Cos mother says she thinks your folks is poor. She looked out on the clothes-line yesterday, an' she only saw two shirts, an' a pair o' socks, an' a night-cap!" The cat-killing was resumed.

—Lizzie W. Fletcher asks in a poem: "If I should die to-night, what would you do?" Liz, that's a very refreshing conundrum for this season. If you should die to-night it would of course necessitate a visit of the coroner in the morning, and then, you know, Liz, we'd have to buy you new clothes to wear in the other place, and a minister with great lantern jaws would stand over you and say good things. Then we'd have to hire carriages you know, and times are very hard, and money isn't very plentiful. A first-class funeral costs about $130, Liz; so don't for the world think of going off suddenly. Wait until the peach season is over and things look a little better for speculation.

"The United States Unmasked."

[From the New York Herald.]

"The United States Unmasked" is the startling title of a small volume published in London by Edward Stanford, and written by one G. Manigault. The author states in his preface that he made several efforts to get his book published in the United States, but was unsuccessful; "even those publishers whose political and social convictions carry them a long way with him on the views herein expressed, shrank from becoming godfathers to his bantling." he confides to us. He then modestly points out the merit of his book, which, he says, if "rightly read," may "save much money to many people not in the United States, who have been or may be tempted to acquire an interest in enterprises undertaken there, or in securities put into the money market from that quarter." Those misguided persons who have been in the habit of looking upon the United States as a prosperous and moderately moral country will be astounded to learn that there is none more unprosperous or immoral. It seems that the "boasting tone" used by the people of the United States in speaking of their country and its institutions has aroused the virtuous indignation of Mr. Manigault. The "accidental advantages" long enjoyed by the United States have given that country a reputation to which it has little claim, and this undeserved reputation has served to irritate Mr. Manigault to such a degree that he has determined to tear the mask from this smiling community and reveal the corruptions beneath. We should feel utterly crushed by this author's severe criticism if it were not for the saving clause that "there is much in the history and progress of this monster Republic to excite the wonder of the world," and the acknowledgment that "no country ever exercised by the mere force of opinion disseminated from it as a center a wider influence over the nations of the earth." After a few words of general denunciation Mr. Manigault endeavors substantially to prove:

1. That whatever wisdom and principles of justice may have promoted the prosperity of the States now known as the United States, they did not originate there, but were brought in from abroad, and have there deteriorated rather than improved.

2. That under the guidance of this imported wisdom and justice a vast and rare combination of natural advantages built up the prosperity of these States.

3. That the natural and material advantages they enjoyed were not more freely and eagerly used than wastefully abused and exhausted.

4. That, far from having made moral progress with their growth, the 40,000,000 of people in the United States are most strongly characterized by their unblushing political, social and financial corruption.

An Epidemic of Fright.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Though New Orleans has not suffered from yellow fever this year it has suffered enormously from the results of a groundless and silly apprehension of an epidemic. The period for the opening of the business season has already arrived, and the river landings appear abandoned. Much of this misfortune can be traced to the folly of our official doctors. However, it is possible that they were only affected by an epidemic of fright, which was the result of last year's terrible visitation. An old merchant made the remark the other day that it always took a year to get over the scare. "Next year," said he, "you won't hear of quarantine."

Plenty of Questions on Hand.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Senator Beck believes that the chief question to be brought before the next Congress will be "the improving and extending our commerce." Alexander H. Stephens thinks the money question is first. Judge Hoadley and Sam Tilden's friends generally say it is the Federal election laws. Mr. Blaine declares it is the restoration of the Federal authority in the South. The California people think it is the Chinese question. There will be no dearth of "great questions"—this much is plain.

THE MILK QUESTION.

Plans of the Farmers' Union Milk Association.

Further Steps Taken by Country Dealers to Furnish the Pure Article.

The impure milk question has been agitated considerably in St. Louis by the city fathers, sanitary officers, doctors and the public, but seemingly without effecting any change in its status. The 615 dairies within the municipal limits have been visited time and again by the officers of the Board of Health and committees, but no decisive step has as yet been taken in the matter. The city dairymen are continually being harassed by health officers and health regulations, both on account of the impure milk of "swill"-fed cows and the nuisances of their premises, but still make such a handsome profit that they remain and have ruined the trade in country milk, for which a fair price cannot be had. The health officers and physicians of every city agree that pure milk cannot be had from cows without pasturage and fresh air, neither of which can be had to any extent within the limits of a city like St. Louis: Notwithstanding the fact that the impurities of the milk of "swill"-fed cows are well known, and that it has been declared by physicians and medical writers to be the cause of the death of a large percentage of the children who die under five years, it has run the country milk out of town.

A CITY DAIRYMAN

can buy a barrel of brewery swill for five cents which will alone feed a cow for four days, as they require nothing with it but water. They acquire a taste for it, although it brings on disease that renders the milk poisonous. It costs the farmer at least ten cents per day to feed a cow, and hence he cannot successfully compete with the "swill" milk dealer, or in other words, pure milk is placed beyond the reach of residents of large cities.

It is startling, but nevertheless true, that of the 25,000 to 40,000 gallons of milk consumed in this city daily, not more than from 2,100 to 2,400 gallons are the pure article from the country. The following roads ship the following number of eight-gallon cans of milk to St. Louis daily: Indianapolis and St. Louis 125, Vandalia 50, Iron Mountain 15, Missouri Pacific 15, Wabash 5, and Chicago and Alton 45, in all about 2,040 gallons. These amounts may be greater some days, but never more than one-fifteenth of the milk consumed daily.

A movement was inaugurated in this city last Tuesday that bids fair to bring the genuine country milk within the reach of our citizens at a reasonable price. Some months ago the Cold Storage Company, seeing the vital character of the question, opened communication with the principal milk producers within a radius of about fifty miles from St. Louis. The farmers met and determined upon holding a meeting in St. Louis.

The meeting was held last Tuesday at the Planters' House, when the

FARMERS' UNION MILK ASSOCIATION

was formed.

The shippers of pure country milk produced from healthy cows, fed upon pure, sweet food, received a proposition from the St. Louis Cold Storage Company to receive all of their milk at the several depots, haul to their warehouses, furnish the required storage when necessary, and at a proper temperature to preserve the milk for the longest possible time, sell it out at wholesale to dealers or large consumers, return all cans promptly to each shipper, render accounts and make settlements and payments for a certain commission; provided, however, that a majority of all the shippers above referred to will enter into an obligation jointly or severally to ship their entire product to them; and further, that the shippers shall control the price, to be determined on by a majority of their number or representatives. It is understood that whatever milk may be lost shall be borne pro rata by the shippers. It is also understood that whatever is sour on arrival is to be accounted for to the shipper for whatever is realized for sour milk, and further, whatever is held over and unsold shall be churned or otherwise utilized for the interest of all shippers and accounted for to them pro rata.

The

DEALERS IN PURE MILK

will be frequently advertised by the union, and by this means consumers will know where pure country milk can be had. The plan (which will undoubtedly succeed) adopted by the farmers is this: Consumers will gladly pay a reasonable price for pure milk, if they are assured that they are receiving it; so by increasing the consumption or demand they increase the supply. By strictly carrying out the propositions, pure milk will be furnished the city, and the swill milk dealers will be obliged to either close their dairies or move out to the rural precincts, where they can produce the pure milk.

A MOUNTAIN OF ICE.

The Wonder of Nature Which May Be Seen in West Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Register.]

The ice mountain of Preston county, W. Va., is a great natural curiosity. We went to Rowlesburg, then by team three miles up Cheat River past Vicksburg, and came out upon the Northwestern Pike. Following it two miles west we came to the ice mountain, situated on the right bank of Flag Run, one half mile from the pike. A picnic party was being held at the base of the mountain. After refreshing ourselves with a very cold drink of water from the Twin Springs, we ascended the side of the mountain for some distance and arrived at the ice field.

It is claimed that the ice mountain was discovered by some soldiers in the spring of 1861. Its discovery was afterwards reported again, but persons supposed the discoverer was only trying to hoax some one into making a fruitless trip up the mountain. No credence was given to the story until lately, when responsible parties visited the locality. On the north side of the mountain, about a quarter of an acre is covered with a mass of loose, unstratified rock, none of which are of any considerable size. All was covered with a heavy mass of moss, which now is all torn off. No trees grow upon it, only here and there a few small bushes. Removing the loose rock, ice is discovered in small quantities. A thermometer stood 90 degrees in the sun, 89 degrees in the shade, and 48 degrees when placed in the rocks, on the ice in their crevices. A cold air is present in the crevices, but no strong, freezing currents, as reported. Hundreds have visited it. The rocks are torn up, and the ice is only obtained now by going down some little depth in the rocks.

We suppose from observation that the mountain is mostly a vast heap of rock, a portion of whose west side is more broken and loose than the rest. The porous nature of this portion would admit through its moss covering a considerable amount of water, which, in filtrating between the stone, would form ice in just the manner we find it. The ice thus formed would be protected from all external temperature by the non-conducting properties of the vast surrounding mass of rock. The ice mountain, we would suppose, is nothing but a huge natural stone refrigerator.

The common refrigerator depends for its preservation of the ice upon the good non-conductive materials of its sides. So the ice mountain naturally, but wonderfully, preserves permanently its ice by the vast mass of rock—good non-conducting material—which forms its sides.

An ice mountain similar in many respects to this one is in Hampshire county, on North River, a few miles east of Romney. Divesting the Preston county ice mountain of its marvelous character that exaggerated accounts have given it, it stands a wonderful but plainly possible result of natural laws.

S. T. WILEY.

FASHIONABLE FOX HUNTING.

Meet of the Queen's County Hunt—Interesting Run of Fifty Minutes.

[From the New York Herald.]

NEWPORT, R. I., September 8.—The fox hunt this afternoon was a success in every particular. The field was not as large as it was on Friday, but this fact was appreciated by many of those who followed. The field at the last meet was thought to be too large to admit of real good sport. The meet this afternoon took place at "The Glen," in Portsmouth. There was not the usual number of visitors on hand, but the fashionable portion of the community was well represented, several hundred carriages being noticed on the various roads in the old historic town. Among the early arrivals were the following: Mr. Wm. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. David King, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. F. Kernochan, Mr. August Belmont, Mrs. T. F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. H. A. Mott, Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kent and others. The Master of the Hounds, Mr. F. Gray Griswold, Mr. E. Zborowski, Mr. Fairman Rogers, Mr. Chas. Peters, Mr. John Sandford and Mr. W. C. Sandford appeared in red coats. The others who started included the following: Mrs. W. Bassett, Miss Goddard, Miss Kernochan, Miss King, Miss Oothout, Miss Bedlow and another lady whose name could not be ascertained; Captain Candy, who rode a gray polo pony which behaved nicely; Mr. S. Burrell, Mr. Webster, Mr. William Oothout, Mr. H. K. Norman, Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. Howland, Mr. William Basset, Mr. O. W. Huntington, Mr. Mayer, Mr. W. A. Wadsworth, Mr. Oliver H. Belmont, Mr. Raymond Belmont, Mr. M. Bronson, Mr. Norvin Green, Mr. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. Temple Bowdoin and Mr. Stevens.

THE RUN.

The hounds at first led the way through a low, wet piece of land. A turn in a northerly direction was soon made, the riders galloping along the east road in fine style. Several of the followers were obliged to turn back before getting far from the start, the stiff walls being too much for their horses. After turning back they galloped to the east road and joined the field at a later period. The hunters were in sight for quite a distance along the east shore, and also when they crossed in a westerly direction, passing Quaker Hill Farm. When the detour was made a large number of the spectators drove through the middle road, where a fair view was had of the exciting run. Not a few of the carriages took the west road, but their occupants regretted this step, as they were unable again to catch a glimpse of the riders. The bright red sun, sinking to rest behind the hills, interfered with the view to a great extent. The run for about four miles was considered very fast. Some of the walls were quite ugly and it was only expert riders who managed to scale them. There were several falls. Mr. Green came in contact with a tree in jumping a wall, the branches of which succeeded in dismounting him and inflicting a painful wound on the chin. His horse galloped away, leaving him in a very unpleasant position. A large crowd were near the Quaker meeting-house on the east road, when the hunters rushed by and jumped a high pair of bars in true English style. The trail from this point led across country, and after running about a mile a half circle was made to the south, passing an old-fashioned wind mill. The last mile was covered in a manner which satisfied everybody, especially those who had seen hunting in Europe.

THE FINISH.

The finish took place after a run of about fifty minutes in a field near the west road. Mrs. Bassett was the first lady in at the kill. Mr. W. C. Sandford was the second in, Mr. Rogers third and Mr. John Sandford fourth. The others in at the death, in addition to the redcoats, were Miss Kernochan, who rode splendidly and who scaled the walls in a very expert manner; Miss Goddard, Miss Oothout and Capt. Candy. Quite a number galloped up soon after the fox had been brought to bay. The brush was presented by the Master of the Hounds to Miss Goddard, of New York, and the mask was gracefully awarded to Miss Kernochan. Only two pads were given out, the lucky recipients of which being Mr. Rogers, who was complimented for his splendid horsemanship, and Mrs. Bassett.

THE LAST MEET AT NEWPORT.

The next and last meet of the season occurs on Friday, at Southwick's Grove.

THE FALL MEETING.

On Wednesday, October 1, at 1 o'clock, the members of the hunt will meet at Meadow Brook, Long Island, for the first run of the fall meeting.

Nasby.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Mr. Nasby sends us this very short note, which must be accepted in lieu of his regular lucubrations. It is very short, but is much to the point:

ON THE ROAD FROM LOOISVILLE TO CINCINNATI, September 1, 1879.—I wrote, in the cars, my noshuns uv the eggistin sitooashun, but gittin out to take a drink and brace up my Dimocrisy (Dimocrisy needs a heep uv bracin up jist now), some onmittigated miscreant stole em. They wuz gone when I returned, and yoo won't git em.

But this is the substance uv wat I sed. Wat the South now wants is to be let alone. The South wants to be considered as individule States, and not ez parts uv a Nashen. The South insists that she hez the rite to secede, the same ez she alluz hed, and that the late war didn't settle nothin only that the North hed more men then the South, and cood do more fitin to the square mile. That wuz all. We are just ez we wuz afore the onpleasantnis commenst, and are prepared, now as then, to take charge uv the Government, which we perpose to do. We are willin the Northern Dimocrisy shell hev the offises that belong to em, but sich ez are nessary to be yoosed in formin polisies and sich, we must control. In short, WE are the government. Next week I shell elaborate these idees, and present em in consekutive shape.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, States-Rites.

WILL any preparation restore the hair to its original color and not injure it? Yes! Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR NOTES.

Mr. Henry Ruggles, United States Consul at Malta, has been among the recent visitors to Geneva.

Baron Mayr, the Austrian Minister, has left Newport for Richfield Springs for the benefit of his health.

Count Bruenetti, of the Spanish Legation, has gone on a trip to Canada with a party of gentlemen friends.

The American Legations in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Port-au-Prince, Berlin and Madrid are now in charge of the Secretaries.

Mr. Charles H. Russell, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, has been spending his vacation at his father's residence at Newport.

General Noyes, our Minister in Paris, denies in a private letter to a friend that he had made any political predictions concerning General Grant.

Mr. Hoppin, Secretary of the United States Legation in London, is urged for the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Welsh.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, is traveling in California, and his return is not expected for several weeks.

Minister Noyes is on the coast of Normandy, and goes soon to Egypt. Meanwhile the Legation in Paris is in charge of Mr. Hitt, the Secretary.

Mr. George L. Catlin, American Consul at La Rochelle, France, contributes a pleasant little story to the current issue of Andrews' American Queen.

Mr. Asta-Burnega, the Chilian Minister to the United States, has leased the house on Lafayette Square, Washington, formerly occupied by Secretary Thompson.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, is spending a few days at his summer home at Windsor, Vt., where, at last accounts, he was entertaining a party of friends.

The English, French and Austrian Ministers, together with several attaches of legations, recently dined with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at their residence in Newport.

M. de Stumm, Secretary of the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, is soon to visit this country with his bride, who is a daughter of L. von Hoffman, the well-known banker.

Mr. Adams, the successor of Mr. Howard, on the British Legation, Washington, has leased a house on Rhode Island avenue, in that city, and has taken possession with his family.

Lord Bloomfield, formerly British Ambassador for twenty years in Vienna and Berlin, recently died in Ireland. He was the only son of the first Baron, an Irish peer, and was born in 1802.

It is understood that Mr. Seward, our Minister to China, against whom charges were made and partially investigated, has or is about to send in his resignation to the Department of State.

M. de Sabouroff, the Russian Ambassador at Athens, has returned to St. Petersburg. He is the sixth representative of the Czar in European capitals, now on leave of absence from his post, the others being London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

THE VIOLET.

A violet in the meadow stood
With drooping head in solitude;
It was a darling violet.
There came a youthful shepherdess
With lithesome step and joyousness
Along, along
The meadows there, with song!

"Ah! would I were," the violet wist,
"The fairest flower in Nature's list,
Ah! for one little minute—
Till I were picked, and to her breast
By this sweet one, all fainting, pressed
But for, but for
One little moment long!"

But ah! but ah! the maiden passed;
Without a thought on violet cast
Her footfall crushed poor violet!
It sank and died and yet was glad!
"Ah! though I die, still death is had
Through her, through her—
At least beneath her feet!"
The poor violet!
It was a darling violet.

—[Goethe.

A GREAT failure in business is sometimes less lamentable than a failure in health. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills preserve the health. Price 25 cents.

A BLACK EYE TRIMMED WITH BLUE.

[From the Yonkers Gazette.]

Let poets divoine in their sintimints foine
Their thributes to beauty indoite;
Let thim prate av the oyes that are blue as the skoies
Or as black as the pinions av noight;
Let thim sing all the day to the brown and the gray,
To the oye that is sparkled wid jew;
But the purtiest oye to the wild Oirish b'y
Is the oye that is both black an' blue.

ONE HOUR TOO LATE.

A Romance of Two Young Men Who Procured Licenses to Marry the Same Girl.

[From the Lonoke (Ark.) Democrat.]

Tuesday morning Mr. W. D. Bowers obtained a license to marry Miss Leonora E. Powell; later in the day Mr. J. T. Alison applied for and secured a license to marry the same young lady. He was informed that the first license had been issued, and it is said he left in hot haste for the house of his expected bride. We have not yet heard which one was made happy.

The young lady referred to—Miss Leonora E. Powell—is the second daughter of B. C. Powell, who lives some four miles southeast of Austin, is a rather fascinating lady, was somewhat of a belle, but was never thought to be a coquette. But the young gent who arrived just one hour too late no doubt thinks she would come under that head. It seems that the one she didn't marry had more than once made his boast that no woman in America could "jilt" him. So the fair Leonora put her wits together to undeceive the young gent, they being engaged at the time. She had but recently formed the acquaintance of the gentleman she subsequently married; and as he had made a proposal of marriage, she determined to accept his proposition at their next interview, which she did, appointing the same day on which she was to have been led to the altar by her first lover—but one hour earlier for the ceremony to be performed.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURG has reduced wharfage.

RIVER on a stand with 8 feet 5 inches on gauge.

WASH FLOYD goes out on the Plow Boy from Pittsburg.

THE Greenville and loaded barge left for Vicksburg to-day.

THE James D. Parker leaves Cincinnati Saturday for St. Louis.

COULSON'S new steamer Wyoming was launched on Monday.

The Mollie Moore, now loading, will leave on Saturday for New Orleans.

THE Diamond Jo brings a large load of Minnesota spring wheat in bulk.

SATURDAY Anchor-Liner for New Orleans, the Centennial, Capt. T. L. Davidson.

ON Monday, twenty-three steamboats passed through the Rock Island bridge draw.

THE Golden Gate is due at Alton with a raft of 1,500,000 feet of lumber from Reed's Landing.

AT Wheeling the Hudson has been sold for $12,000, and the W. P. Thompson for $11,000.

COLORADO, leaving to-morrow for Lower Mississippi, has been repainted, and looks well.

TOM DARRAGH backs out the new Plow Boy on Saturday from Pittsburg for Arkansas river.

THE Pittsburg had $6 50 of freight bills at Louisville, the other day, and had to pay $7 for wharfage.

THE Minnesota, a comfortable and good steamer, leaves every day for Louisiana and way landings.

THE Carrier, Capt. Dave Asbury's new boat, leaves at 4 this afternoon for Quincy, Warsaw and Keokuk.

THE Natchez Democrat announces the death and burial of John Kelly, who used to be a clerk on the Pargoud.

PROBABLE Keokuk and St. Louis Packet, the mammoth light draft steamer Montana. Probably also the Dacotah.

THE big low-water boat Arkansas will leave for St. Paul this afternoon; Captain Sencerbox runs the show.

A PARTY informs us he wants to purchase a sternwheeler about 200 feet long, 35 feet beam and 650 tons capacity.

REGULAR Kountz-Liner for Cape Girardeau, the Scully leaves to-morrow evening. John W. King says "Ship on the Scully."

THE Josie Harry, the handsomest steamer of her size afloat, leaves positively on Saturday evening for Arkansas and White Rivers.

THERE is good water on the east side of the lower training wall at Horsetail, and close out under the foot of it, towards the Missouri shore.

TOM McCABE says Dugan wants him to go to Arkansas and put up a cotton gin. An acquaintance says that if Tom goes he hopes he'll stay.

SAY, reporter, try and get all the boatmen to secure a meeting-place outside of whisky dens and beer shops. It won't cost much and may save much.

THE excellent and commodious steamer Libbie Conger, Captain Gibson, leaves this evening for St. Paul from the Diamond Jo landing, adjoining the bridge.

THE graceful and fast running Wise line steamer Vint. Shinkle will arrive to-night and leave positively Saturday evening for Cincinnati. Capt. McIntyre commands.

COM. R. C. GRAY is hastening up the construction of several barges. There's something in the wind. Capt. Gray long ago saw the importance of the bulk grain business of the Mississippi.

A PILOT gives this information: The dyke on the east side of Arsenal Island has broken near the Island, leaving a gap of 100 feet wide and unknown depth. This draws the water from the west side, and renders the channel difficult and dangerous. Government engineers are now trying to stop the gap.

THE new steamer City of Ironton, which will run on the Ohio, is a side-wheeler of the following dimensions: Length, 190 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth, 4 feet 9 inches. Three boilers. Water-wheels 20 feet in diameter; buckets, 11 feet by 18 inches; draft, with everything on board, 2 feet; cylinder, 16½ inches diameter, 5 feet 10 inches stroke.

IT seems that the mission of Captain Ed. Flood in Fourche River, Arkansas, is to improve it by removing trees and snags. He has a comfortable flatboat to live in. We hope Ed. will clear some money on the job. Our St. Hemenway once made a clear $15,000 on the State contract of clearing out a few miles of Black River, Missouri.

Pooling Business.

[Communicated.]

It appears that pooling is the order of things, and that almost all judiciously managed railroad and steamboat lines have entered into agreements to pool their earnings on various plans. We are informed that the principal steamboat organizations represented at New Orleans have entered into pooling arrangements or combinations for self-protection. At Cincinnati they have held a number of meetings for the purpose of organizing their pool for another year, and it was very wisely said by a Louisville contemporary: "It is either pool or poverty." We understand that there is an arrangement made between the owners of tugs in the harbor of New Orleans to charge uniform rates for doing business and not do any work gratuitously, taking the ground that the selling of coal to steamboats does not give the boat owner a claim on the coal seller to such an extent that he is to do his towing about the harbor gratis. We know that St. Louis men have entered into an arrangement to charge uniform prices for coal furnished to steamboats, and also have made out a schedule of rates for towing about the harbor. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The strong men in the coal business have for years been trying to crush out the weaker parties, but they have failed. The true principle is to do business at remunerative prices, and how long will it be before St. Louis boat and barge-owners will learn wisdom from the past folly of others. There is not a fair-minded merchant in St. Louis that would not rather have uniform rates of freight and pay a fair rate for transportation than to have the rates fluctuate from day to day, with the prospect that at no distant day the present steamboat owners will be driven into bankruptcy and others take their places.

For Additional River News See Fourth Page.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

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Thirteenth Annual Term opens October 15th, 1879, closes May 20, 1880, for Annual Examinations. Course of study comprises two Annual Terms, seven months each. Diploma admits to bar in State and U. S. Courts in Missouri. Candidates for senior class examined only at beginning of term. Term fee, $80, including use of Law Library. For further information address, HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

Number 49,068 has drawn, September 9th, $5,000,

Which amount will be paid by us on presentation of ticket.

E. KAUB & CO.,
No. 415 Walnut st., St. Louis.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and against Charles P. Huntington, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albert Todd, Henry E. Bartling, Theodore B. Burge, Robert W. Morrison, Thomas W. Burge and others, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 527 of said city of St. Louis, and in block No. 14 of Christy's addition, containing nineteen feet front on Sixteenth street by fifty-four feet in depth, bounded north by Gill, east by Adams, south by himself and west by Sixteenth street, which property is more minutely described as beginning at a point in the east line of Sixteenth street, distant northwardly thirty-eight feet from the point of intersection of the north line of Orange alley or street with said east line, and thence running southwardly along said east line nineteen feet to a point in the middle line of the party wall between the house designated by number 720 of said Sixteenth street and the house next adjoining numbered 718 of said Sixteenth street; thence eastwardly along said middle line of said party wall fifty-four feet to a point; thence northwardly and parallel with Sixteenth street nineteen feet, more or less, to a point distant thirty-eight northwardly from the northern line of Orange alley, and parallel with Sixteenth street; thence northwardly and parallel with Orange street fifty-four feet to the point of beginning; it being the same property which Joseph Hodgman, by his deed dated March the 27th, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said city in Book 489, page 545, conveyed to Albert Todd, in trust to secure to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, a body corporate of the city of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, the payment of a debt in said deed described, and the same which said Charles P. Huntington, by his deed dated February the 8th, 1875, and recorded in said Recorder's office in Book 530, page 99, conveyed to Henry E. Bartling and Theodore P. Burge in trust to Joseph Hodgman, the payment of a contingent liability in said deed described; and I will, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above-described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 11, 1879. 325

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the October term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of The Knapp, Stout and Co. Company and against Edward Joy, Justin E. Joy and James Parsons Joy, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interests of the defendants in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri and described as follows, to-wit: 1st. A lot of land situated on the north side of Bremen ave., in city block No. 1,122, and described as follows: Beginning at s. w. corner of land conveyed to Brotherton and then north 15° 30 minutes west 322 feet and 2½ inches to a point in the north line of land above mentioned, thence east along north line of said land 189 feet and ¼ in. to point in west line of Kennett street, thence southwardly along west line of Kennett street 320 feet 5¾ inches to n. w. corner of Kennett st. and Bremen ave., thence westwardly along north line of Bremen ave. to place of beginning; bounded northwardly by south line of Wm. G. Clark's land, south by Bremen avenue and west by Kennett street; with the improvements thereon. 2nd. Lot in block No. 1,015 of city of St. Louis, and being all of lots No. 36, 37 and 38 of block No. 50 of Stoddard Addition, said lots having a front on south line of Olive street of 89 feet and 9 inches by a depth south of 131 feet, more or less, to an alley, and bounded east by Ewing avenue, north by Olive street, west by lot No. 35 of said block 50 of said addition and south by said alley; with the improvements thereon. Lot 18 and west ½ of lot 17 of block 50, Stoddard's Addition, on Pine st. and Garrison ave., city block 1,015, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Pine street distant 34 feet and 9 inches (34 feet 9 inches) eastwardly from the eastern line of Garrison avenue and thence running northwardly and parallel with said avenue 130 feet, more or less, to a point in the south line of an alley 15 feet wide, thence eastwardly along the southern line of said alley 37 feet 6 inches to a point, thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue 131 feet, more or less, to the northern line of Pine street, thence westwardly along said northern line 37 feet and 6 inches to the point of beginning. A lot in city block 1,950, and described as follows: [illegible] ... Lot in block No. 1,948, described as follows: [illegible] ...

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11, 1879. 324

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the October Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of M. A. Rosenblatt, and against Jesse G. Lindell, Wm. H. Thorwegan and D. H. Sutton, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of Jesse G. Lindell, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri and described as follows, to-wit:

A lot of ground in block No. 20 W. of said city, containing a front of 24 feet 10½ inches on the east line of Main street by a depth eastwardly of 120 feet to an alley 10 feet wide, on which alley said lot has a front of 20 feet 11¾ inches, and being known as lot No. 2 of the subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 21 of said city and known as lot No. 7 of the subdivision in said block of said estate of Peter Lindell, deceased; said lot having a front of 25 feet on the east side of Second street by a depth eastwardly with that width of 85 feet 3 inches, [illegible].

A lot in said block No. 21, containing a front of 25 feet 1 inch on the west line of Main street by a depth westwardly of 101 feet 10 inches, more or less, to an alley, on which alley said lot has a front of 25 feet, and being known as lot No. 19 of said subdivision in said block of Peter Lindell's estate.

A lot of ground in block No. 113 of said city, fronting 22 feet 8½ inches on the south line of Market street by a depth southwardly with that width of 95 feet to an alley 10 feet wide and being known as lot No. 4 of said subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 228 of said city, containing a front of 24 feet on the east line of Main street by a depth eastwardly with that width of 126 feet to an alley 26 feet wide and being known as lot No. 5 of said subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 688 of said city, containing a front of 44 feet 0½ inches on the west line of Main street by a depth westwardly of 93 feet 3½ inches to an alley and being known as lot No. 20 of said subdivision in said block of Peter Lindell's estate.

A lot of ground in block No 834 of said city, containing a front of 25 feet 11 inches on the south line of Washington avenue by a depth southwardly with that width of 150 feet to St. Charles street and being known as lot No. 4 of the subdivision in said block of the estate of Peter Lindell, deceased.

A lot of ground in block No. 1947 of said city, having a front of 64 feet on the north line of Laclede avenue and a depth northwardly with that width along the east line of Compton avenue of 128 feet 6 inches to an alley 20 feet wide and being bounded north by said alley, east by lot now or late of Betsy Ann Grey, south by Laclede avenue and west by Compton avenue.

A lot of ground in block No. 1948 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point on the south line of Pine street 50 feet east of east line of Compton avenue; thence running south 128 feet 6 inches to a point in the north line of an alley 20 feet wide, 55 feet 1 inch east of said east line of Compton avenue; thence east on said alley 37 feet 2 inches more or less to lot now or late of Edward Joy; thence north on said Joy's west line 128 feet 6 inches to the south line of Pine street and thence west on said south line of Pine street 37 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning, bounded north by Pine street, east by lot now or late of Edward Joy, south by said alley and west by lot now or late of Clara Rosenblatt.

A lot of ground in block 1950 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point in the south line of Olive street, 60 feet east of east line of Channing street or avenue, thence running south at right angles to Olive street 152 feet 2 inches more or less to an alley, thence east on said alley 65 feet, thence north at right angles to said alley 152 feet 2 inches more or less to the south line of Olive street, and thence west on said south line of Olive street 65 feet to the point of beginning.

A lot of ground in block 1953 of said city and thus described: Beginning at a point in the north line of Laclede avenue 300 feet west of west line of Channing avenue, thence running north at right angles to Laclede avenue 128 feet 6 inches to an alley 20 feet wide, thence west on said alley 50 feet, thence south at right angles to said alley 128 feet 6 inches to Laclede avenue, and thence east on Laclede avenue 50 feet to point of beginning.

The northern part of lot No. 26 of Peter Lindell's second addition to said city, said northern part of lot 26 containing 5.85 acres, and being bounded north by Laclede avenue, east by Vandeventer avenue, south by Forest Park boulevard and west by lot 27 of said addition.

A lot of ground in lot or block 38 of Peter Lindell's second addition and thus described: Beginning at a point in the south line of Lindell avenue 480 feet west of west line of Boyle avenue, thence running south parallel with Boyle avenue 445 feet 4½ inches to Baker avenue, thence west along the north line of said Baker avenue 210 feet, thence north with the same parallel as before 446 feet 4½ inches to Lindell avenue, and thence east on Lindell avenue 210 feet to the point of beginning.

The western 4 665-1000 acres of lot or block No. 45, Peter Lindell's second addition; said western part being bounded north by Lindell avenue, east by land now or formerly of Fannie L. Boyle and D. A. January, south by Baker avenue and west by Taylor avenue.

The northeast part of lot No. 54 of said Peter Lindell's second addition, said part lot containing a front of 279 feet and one inch on the east line of King's Highway, and 256 feet six inches on the south line of Laclede avenue, and being bounded north by Laclede avenue, east by land now or formerly of May P. M. Palmer, south by property now or late of Jesse Arnot, and west by King's Highway.

A lot of ground in lot or block No. 16, said Peter Lindell's second addition, and thus described: Beginning in the north line of Lindell avenue 103 feet two inches west of west line of Cabanne street, thence running west on Lindell avenue twenty feet eight inches, thence north 207 feet six inches to a point in the south line of Gordon street, twenty feet, and thence south 202 feet five inches, to the place of beginning.

Lot 69 of said Peter Lindell's second addition, said lot containing 1.54 acres.

And I will on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Jesse G. Lindell of, in and to the above-described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1879. 326

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

MISSOURI STATE Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.

DIRECTORS—W. A. Hargadine, E. Wyman, James Smith, S. M. Edgell, H. S. Turner, Adolphus Meier, B. W. Alexander, C. S. Greeley, James E. Kaime.

S. M. EDGELL, President.

F. B. HOMES, Secretary.

Office: Chamber of Commerce, Rooms Nos. 126 and 128. Entrance from Chestnut street. RISKS taken only in the City and County of St. Louis.

LEGAL.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Friday, June 20, 1879. [No. 1171.]

The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Mary M. De Franca (now insane and widow of Emanuel J. De Franca, deceased), Joseph P. Vastine, guardian and trustee of said Mary M. De Franca, Jodo M. De Franca.

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that Jodo M. De Franca, one of the defendants herein, cannot be found, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars and four cents, interest and costs against the following property, of which said Jodo De Franca is one of the owners, to-wit: situate and being in the city of St. Louis: 1. The west part of lot No. 4 and lot No. 5 of Hill's subdivision, city block No. 182, fronting 26 6-12 feet on Pine street by 90 feet deep. 2. Lot No. 6 of said subdivision and city block, fronting 21 3-12 feet on Pine street by 90 feet deep; being for back taxes due on said real estate for the year 1877; and, unless he appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

KING & KING, Attorneys for plaintiff. 291

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April Term, 1879. Friday, May 30, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, vs. Sarah I. Clinger, [861.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause, that the defendant cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon said defendant, on motion of said plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of thirteen dollars and 01.5-100 cents, interest and costs against the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis: Lot No. 36, block 2, Easton's Addition to the city of St. Louis, said lot being part of city block 1984 west, fronting on Division street 28 feet 5½ inches, and having a depth of 108 feet and 6 inches. And that said defendant is the owner of said real estate. Said suit being for back taxes due on said property for the year 1876; and unless she appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

KING, CHAPIN & KING, Attorneys for plaintiff. 304

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April term, 1879. Thursday, May 29, 1879.

The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Angelica Raymond, Louis Raymond, Louise Raymond, Emile Raymond, Emily Raymond, Elise Raymond and Augustine Raymond. [No. 765.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that the defendant Augustine Raymond cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon said defendant, it is therefore ordered that said Augustine Raymond be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine and 53.80-100 dollars, interest and costs, against the following described real estate, of which said real estate defendant is part owner, to-wit: Number One—A lot in city block number 722, on De Kalb street, being 19 feet in front, or width, and 145 feet and 6 inches in depth, and being the north part of lot 96, in block 4, in Lesperance's addition to said city. Number Two—A lot in city block number 722, on De Kalb street, being 24 feet in front, or width, and 145 feet and 6 inches in depth, and being lot 97, in block 4, in Lesperance's addition to said city. Number Three—A lot in city block number 722, on De Kalb street, being 29 feet in front or width, and 145 feet and 6 inches in depth, and being lot 98 and the south part of lot 99, in block 4, in Lesperance's addition to said city; being for back taxes on said real estate for the years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; and unless said defendant appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk. 303

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Emma Brennan (a minor). [583.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, by its attorney, and on motion, it is ordered by the Court that this cause (No. 583) be and the same is hereby consolidated with cause No. 1098, and it appearing from the sheriff's return on the writ in this cause that said defendant cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of three hundred and thirty-one 65.45-100 dollars, interest and costs against the following described property of said defendant, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Number one: A lot in city block number 284, on Second street, being 14 feet and 3 inches in front or width and 89 feet in depth, and being the north half of lot 13 in block 2, in Ashley's addition to said city. Number two: A lot in city block number 1267, on Joab street, being 31 feet and 9 inches in front or width and 175 feet in depth, and being lot 25 in block B, in Morris' addition to said city. Number three: A lot in city block number 1267, on Joab street, being 25 feet in front or width and 175 feet in depth, and being lot 23 in block B, in Morris' addition to said city. Number four: A lot in city block number 1267, on Julia street, being 25 feet in front or width and 175 feet in depth, and being lot 18, in block B, in Morris' addition to said city; being for the aggregate amount of said back taxes due on said real estate for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; and unless she appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, Attorney for plaintiff. 294

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April Term, 1879. Monday, May 26, 1879.

The State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Mary J. Bissell and George R. Bissell, James Bissell, Robert A. Barnes and Virginia Bissell. [No. 467.]

The Sheriff having made return that said defendant Mary J. Bissell cannot be found, and it further appearing to the court from the amended petition this day filed that said defendants Virginia and George R. Bissell are non-residents of the State of Missouri; wherefore, on motion of said plaintiff by its attorney, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven 6-100 cents, interest and costs against the following described real estate, situate, lying, and being within the city of St. Louis, to-wit: A lot lying partly in survey No. 658 and partly in survey 3,061, said lot fronting on Grand avenue and containing one and 34-100 acres, bounded north by Grand avenue, east by land of Allen, south and west by land of Bissell, being for back taxes due on said real estate. That said Virginia Bissell, George R. Bissell, James Bissell, Robert H. Barnes and Mary J. Bissell are the owners of said property; and unless they appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

KING, CHAPIN & KING, Att'ys for Pl'ff. 288

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Edward J. Coyle, by his certain deed of trust, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, in book 515, page 74, did convey to the undersigned the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 529 of said city, commencing at a point in the north line of Christy avenue, distant from the west line of Twelfth street 78 feet, thence northwardly on a line parallel with the west line of Twelfth street 71 feet, thence westwardly on a line parallel with the north line of Christy avenue 20 feet, thence southwardly on a line parallel with the west line of Twelfth street 71 feet, to the north line of Christy avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of Christy avenue 20 feet to the point of beginning; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of three certain negotiable promissory notes, therein described. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the note, due in two years from date, and in the whole of the note, due in three years from date, together with interest thereon, now, therefore, the undersigned trustee, acting herein at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, will on

SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., offer said property for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

CHARLES GREEN, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 4, 1879. 321

LEGAL.

TO THE CREDITORS of the Semple & Birge Manufacturing Company: Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of October, 1879, at 910 and 912 Washington avenue in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock, a.m. and five o'clock p. m., of said day, and between the same hours during the two consecutive days next after said day, I will attend and proceed to allow and adjust demands against the trust funds in my hands, as assignee of the Semple and Birge Manufacturing company. All persons having demands against said trust fund who do not present or cause their said demands to be presented to me for allowance at the said place, upon the days and between the hours above indicated, may be precluded from all benefit under the said assignment and of said trust fund and estate.

EDWARD C. SIMMONS,

St. Louis, Sept. 10, 1879. Assignee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Samuel Spencer and W. H. Edwards. [783.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that Samuel Spencer, one of the defendants in this cause, cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem against the following described real estate, situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Lot No. 20 of Magwire's addition to the city of St. Louis, said lot being in city block 1931, fronting 25 feet on Magwire Market Place by a depth of 93 feet, for the sum of fifty-four and 73-100 dollars, interest and costs, being for back taxes due on said real estate. And that said Samuel Spencer, defendant aforesaid, is the owner of the same; that W. H. Edwards is interested in said lot by virtue of a tax deed which he holds to the same; and unless said defendant appear at the term of this court, to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, she same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

KING, CHAPIN & KING, Attorneys for pl'ff. 290

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Wednesday, June 18, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Hannah B. Stackhouse, Herbert Stackhouse, Blanche A. Stackhouse, Maud S. Stackhouse and Mary S. Stackhouse, Mary S. Wilkes, Emeline Robinson, Lilla A. Bryant, John W. Bryant and Jesse W. Ress. [No. 1127.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that said defendants can not be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of fifty dollars and forty cents, interest and costs upon each of the following lots or pieces of ground, situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Number (1). A lot or piece of ground in city block 1838, in survey 3003, containing 39-100 of an acre, said real estate being bounded on the north by real estate in survey 3301, on the east by the real estate of one Doll, on the south by public schools and on the west by Twenty-eighth street; and for the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents, interest and costs upon the following described real estate situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Number (2). A lot or piece of ground in city block 1839, in survey number 3003, containing one and 24-100 acres, being bounded on the north by real estate in survey 3301, on the east by Twenty-seventh street, on the south by the real estate of public schools and on the west by Twenty-eighth street, and that said defendants, except John W. Bryant, who is the husband of Lilla A. Bryant, are the owners of said property. Said suit being for back taxes on said real estate for the year 1877; and unless they appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 11th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, Attorney for Plaintiff. 295

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April term, 1879. Monday, May 26, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Frank M. Pearce and the unknown heirs of Lizzie Cox, deceased, and Luther Babcock. [912.]

The plaintiff by its attorney comes and suggests to the Court the death of Lizzie Cox, one of the defendants herein, and the same is not denied. And it appearing from plaintiff's petition herein that the heirs of Lizzie Cox, deceased, are unknown to plaintiff, and it verily believes that said heirs are non-residents of the State of Missouri, on motion of said plaintiff by attorney it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of two hundred and one dollar and four cents, interest and costs, against the following described real estate, situate, lying and being within the city of St. Louis, to-wit: A lot of ground in block 54 of said city, containing 31 feet front by a depth of 52 feet, bounded north by Almond street, east by Benton, south by Cooms and west by O'Brien; and that said Frank M. Pearce and the defendants herein, the owner of the said described real estate; and that the interest of the other defendants herein is as follows, to-wit: That said Luther Babcock is trustee in a certain deed dated November 13, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said city, in Book 534, page 241, to secure to Nathaniel V. Simpson the payment of a debt in said deed described. That said Nathaniel V. Simpson duly assigned and transferred said evidence of said indebtedness, to-wit: the notes in said deed mentioned, to Lizzie Cox; said suit being for back taxes for the years 1872, 1873 and 1876, against the real estate herein described, and unless said unknown heirs of said Lizzie Cox, deceased, appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis within and for the city of St. Louis on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this twelfth day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

F. SPIES, Attorney for Plaintiff. 302

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Friday, June 20, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Herbert L. Ford, Charles B. Holmes and Henry M. Noel, trustee. [1146.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that said defendants Herbert L. Ford and Charles B. Holmes cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of seventy-eight dollars and forty cents, interest and costs, against the following described property of said Herbert L. Ford, situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Number one: Lots 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43, in block No. 3, being each 50 feet in front or width on Ford avenue, by a length or depth each of one hundred and forty-five feet. Number 2: Lot 23, in block 3, having a front width on Ford avenue of 36 feet, by a length or depth of 145 feet. Number three: Lot 14, in block number 3, having a front width on Ford avenue of 50 feet, by a length or depth of 145 feet. Number four: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in block number 3, being each 50 feet in front width on Vernon avenue, by a length or depth each of 145 feet, all being and lying in Page's addition to the city of St. Louis; being for back taxes due on said real estate for the year 1877. Said Charles B. Holmes is interested in said real estate as the beneficiary in certain deeds of trust upon the same of date of or on about 26th January, 1876, and on or about the 1st day of February, 1876; and that said Henry M. Noel is trustee in said deeds; and unless they appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, Att'y for Pl'ff. 301

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April Term, 1879. Thursday, May 29, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. James A. Jackson, Paris S. Pfouts, J. McQ. Douglas, Henry W. Bryan and E. G. Obear. [855.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that the defendants James A. Jackson and Paris S. Pfouts cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents, interest and costs, against the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Lot No. 1, Block No. 50, Bryan's second addition to the City of St. Louis, said lot fronting 61 1-12 feet on Bryan avenue by 120 feet deep and a width of 54 feet 9 inches in the rear; being for back taxes for the years 1869, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1876. Said defendants, James A. Jackson, Paris S. Pfouts and J. McQ. Douglass, of the defendants herein, are the owners of said described real estate, and unless said defendants appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

KING, CHAPIN & KING, Attorneys for plaintiff. 292

LEGAL.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Samuels, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1879. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

HANNAH SAMUELS,
Executrix of Michael Samuels, deceased.

St. Louis, Mo., September 4, 1879. 322

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in a certain deed of trust, dated December 5, 1877, recorded in book 584, page 126, of the records of deeds in the Recorder's office in St. Louis, by which deed of trust the property hereinafter described was conveyed to Henry L. Carver, as trustee, with power to the said Carver, or in the event of his absence, refusal or disability to act, then with power to the acting Sheriff of the city of St. Louis, Mo., upon default and at the request of the holder of said notes, to sell the said property; and the said Carver being now absent from the State; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said notes, and under the provisions of said deed, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purposes of said trust, the following described property, viz.: Lot No. one, block three, Grand avenue addition to the city of St. Louis, containing a front of 25 feet on the north side of St. Louis avenue, by a depth, northwardly, of 130 feet to an alley, said property being the southeast corner lot of block 1903 of the city of St. Louis.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff of St. Louis, Mo., Trustee.

St. Louis, August 20, 1879. 313

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Wednesday, June 18, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Felix Hughes, James Clements, Bernard J. Reilly, Wm. Jones, George Task, Henry McCabe and Wm. Dooley, James F. Carlin and the Union Press Brick Works. [442.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that Felix Hughes and Geo. Task, of the defendants herein, cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of 72.87.9-100 dollars, interest and costs, against the following described real estate; situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2 and 3 in block No. 1084 of said city, and in block No. 27 of Union Addition: each of said lots containing 50 feet front on Montgomery street by a depth of 138 7-12 feet, to be apportioned equally against these lots; and that said Felix Hughes is the owner of said property, and said George Task is interested in the same as trustee in a certain deed of trust executed by said Hughes, of date November 9th, 1867, to secure to William Jones the payment of a debt in said deed described. Said suit being for back taxes due on said real estate for the years 1871, 1875 and 1876; and unless they appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 11th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.

FRED. SPIES, Plaintiff's Attorney. 298

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, April Term, 1879. Thursday, May 29, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Frederick Erkelens. [720.]

The Sheriff having made return that said defendant cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon said defendant, it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of one hundred and fifty-three and 44-100 dollars, interest and costs, against the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: Number one: A lot in city block number 460, south, on Seventeenth street, being 100 feet in front or width and 130 feet in depth and being lot 2 of said block. Number 2: A lot in city block number 460, south, on Eighteenth (18th) street, being 110 feet in front or width and 130 feet in depth and being lot 3 in said block. And that said Frederick Erkelens is the owner of said real estate; said action being for back taxes due on said real estate for the year 1876; and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, Attorney for plaintiff. 293

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Friday, June 20, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Patrick Tooney, William Jones and John P. Colby. [921.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that said defendants Patrick Toomey and William Jones cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of nineteen 52-100 dollars, interest and costs against the following described property of said Patrick Toomey, situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: A lot or tract of land in lot 23 of the Penrose tract, having 35 feet front on the west side of Pratt, or Jefferson avenue, by a depth of 150 8-12 feet, bounded north by Zippleman, east by Pratt or Jefferson avenue, and south and west by Jones; being for back taxes due on said real estate for the year 1876. That said William Jones is interested in the same as the beneficiary in a deed of trust upon the same of date September 4, 1871; and that John P. Colby is trustee in said deed; and unless they appear at the term of this court, to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

FRED. SPIES, Attorney for plaintiff. 296

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Tuesday, May 27, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, vs. Henry Bentrup. [408.]

It appearing from the Sheriff's return in this case that the defendant cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on said defendant; wherefore, on motion of said plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of fifty-one 68.9-100 dollars, interest and costs, against the following described real estate, owned by said defendant, to-wit: Lots numbered 9 and 10 in block No. 1,137 of said city of St. Louis, and in block No. 19 of the Herbert Tract, said lot No. 9 containing fifty feet front on Davis street by a depth running to a point of 68 feet; and said lot No. 10 fronting 27 feet on the alley in said block and running to a point, having a length of 38 feet on east side, and one of 46 feet on the west side; being for back taxes due on said real estate for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1874, 1875 and 1876; and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

F. SPIES, Att'y for Pl'ff. 297

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June Term, 1879. Tuesday, June 17, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. Francis Minor, trustee of Mary Kimball, Mary Kimball and Samuel L. Kimball, her husband. [988.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that said defendants Mary Kimball and Samuel L. Kimball cannot be found in the city of St. Louis, and the Court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 47.3-100 dollars, interest and costs against the following described property of Francis Minor, trustee of Mary Kimball, of the defendants herein, situate and being in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: A lot in city block number 312, on Wright street, being 82 feet and 1 inch in front or width and 80 feet in depth, and being part of lot 307 in block 17, in the North St. Louis addition to said city, being bounded on the north by Wright street, on the east and south by property formerly owned by the North Missouri Railroad Company, but now by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, and on the west by the real estate of one Dickerson; being for back taxes for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876. Said Mary Kimball is a married woman and the wife of said Samuel Kimball, and she is the owner of the equitable title to said property, and said Francis Minor, who is her trustee, owns the legal title thereto; and unless they appear at the term of this court, to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 11th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, [illegible]orney for plaintiff. 299

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Antoine Lobsinger and Margaretha Lobsinger, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated May 9, 1878, and recorded in book 510, page 308, of the Recorder's office of Deeds, in the City of St. Louis, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee, all their right, title and interest in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situated and being in block No. 3262 of said City of St. Louis, and being lot number eight (8), of block number one (1), of the subdivision of block number eighty-six (86), in survey number three (3), of the former City of Carondelet, now city block number 3262 of the City of St. Louis; said lot number eight contains a front of twenty-five feet (25) on the east line of Jackson street, and running eastwardly of equal width, one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to an alley, being bounded northwardly by lot number seven of said block, eastwardly by an alley, southwardly by lot number nine of the same block, and westwardly by Jackson street, and being the same property conveyed by Frank H. Karleskind, trustee, to Antoine Lobsinger, James Meegan, Jr., and Thomas Grinsell, formerly composing the firm of Lobsinger, Meegan & Co., by deed dated November 13, 1874, and duly recorded in book 510, page 308, of the St. Louis Recorder's office; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain negotiable promissory note of even date with said deed of trust; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879,

between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the court-house in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of said trust.

DOMINIC LALLEMENT,
312 Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Dorethea Knefner, a widow, Prosper Otto and Henrietta Otto, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated July 3d, 1876, and recorded in the Recorder's office for the City of St. Louis, in Book 547, page 445, conveyed to the undersigned Trustee the following described real estate, situate in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: A certain lot of ground fronting fifty feet on north line of Estella street by depth of 100 feet, bounded east by Adolph or Twentieth street, south by Walnut or Estella street, north by a line parallel to and 100 feet north of Estella street and west by a line 50 feet west of Adolph or Twentieth street, and being in Adolph Paul's subdivision of the eastern portion of lot 1, series 2, Chouteau Mill tract, now in City Block 1,697, which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note and last interest note. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions contained in said deed of trust, I will, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell said real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said notes and interest and the expenses of this trust.

AUGUSTUS W. STRAUB, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 1, 1879. 242

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Theodore Burghoff by his certain deed of trust, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, in Book No. 491, page No. 498, did convey to the undersigned the following described lots or parcels of ground, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots number twenty-three and twenty-four (23 and 24) in block numbered four (4) of the second subdivision of the College Farm, a plat of which subdivision is of record in the office of the Recorder of St. Louis, Missouri: said lots have an aggregate front of 63 feet 10 inches on the eastern line of Fourteenth street by a depth of 130 feet along the northern line of lot 24, and a depth of 110 feet 10 inches along the northern line of Linton avenue to an alley 20 feet wide, and have an aggregate front on said alley of 79 feet 5½ inches; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of 3 certain negotiable promissory notes therein described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of a balance due upon said notes, together with interest thereon; now, therefore, the undersigned trustee, acting herein at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, will on

SATURDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, Missouri, offer said property for sale to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

CHARLES GREEN, Trustee.

St. Louis, September 4, 1879. 320

WHEREAS Charles Fattmann and Eva Maria Fattmann, his wife, of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of trust, dated January 29, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the county, now city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 419, on page 226, did convey to the undersigned the following described real estate situate in block No. 596 of said city of St. Louis, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the north line of Cass avenue, distant 100 feet east from the east line of Seventeenth street, and running thence eastwardly with the north line of Cass avenue 57 feet, thence northwardly and parallel with Seventeenth street 133 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence westwardly with the south line of said alley 57 feet to a point 100 feet east of Seventeenth street, and thence southwardly and parallel with Seventeenth street 133 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; which said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed described. And, whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal note in said deed described, and the legal holder thereof has requested the undersigned to make sale in accordance with the provisions of said trust.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I will on

TUESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, sell the said real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of said trust.

GEORGE W. LUBKE,
314 Trustee.

WHEREAS, by a deed of trust, dated the 5th day of October, 1877, and recorded in book No. 580, page 315, of the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, James Creamer and Rose Creamer, his wife, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block number [illegible] of the subdivision of [illegible] in city block number seventeen hundred and ninety (1790) of said city. Said lots one (1) and two (2) contain an aggregate front of fifty-eight feet (58) on the northern line of Hall street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet (120) to an alley, and are bounded north by said alley, east by lot number three (3) of said block, south by Hall street and west by Bircher street. Also, a certain tract of ground in United States survey number sixteen hundred and sixty-five (1665), beginning on the southern line of Olive street road, a point distant forty-seven hundred and ninety-nine feet and ten inches (4,799 ft. 10 in.) westwardly from the eastern line of said survey, running thence westwardly along the southern line of said road one hundred and fifty feet (150) to a point, thence southwardly at right angle with said road one hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches to a point (162 ft. 6 in.), thence eastwardly and parallel with said road one hundred and fifty feet (150) to a point, thence northwardly one hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches (162 ft. 6 in.) to the place of beginning; in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified; and whereas, one of the notes described in said deed has become due and still remains unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, the undersigned trustee will, on

THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1879,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, offer said property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

THEODORE J. EMERSON,
319 Trustee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, June term, 1879. Friday, June 20, 1879.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, vs. William K. Speed and N. D. Allen. [886.]

The Sheriff having made return on the writ in this cause that William K. Speed can not be found in the city of St. Louis, and the court being satisfied that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment in rem for the sum of seven hundred and thirty-two and 11.6-100 dollars, interest and costs against the following described property of said defendant William K. Speed, situate and being in the City of St. Louis, to-wit: A lot in city block number 422 on Eighth street, being 50 feet in front or width and 70 feet in depth; being bounded on the north by the real estate of one Patton; on the east by Eighth street, on the south by Gratiot street and on the west by the real estate of one Eads. Defendant N. D. Allen is a lien deed to said property, and by virtue thereof claims title thereto. Said suit being for back taxes for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1876 and 1876; and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of October next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 11th day of August, 1879.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

M. B. JONAS, Plaintiff's attorney. 300

DR. WHITTIER

617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of all Venereal, Sexual and Chronic Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show, and all old residents know; patients [illegible]. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, privately, with entirely safe medicines. Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of Self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail free, and invited. A friendly talk or his opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by mail or express everywhere. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 1 P. M. Pamphlet for Men, 1 Stamp; for Women, 1 Stamp; German for both, 2 Stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 260 PAGES. FINE PLATES.

Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry, who not, why. Proper age to marry. Who marry first. Manhood, Womanhood. Physical decay. The effects of celibacy and excess. How life and happiness may be increased, and many more. It ought to be read by all adult persons, then kept under lock and key. Popular edition, same, but paper cover, 200 pages, 25 cts. by mail, in money or postage. Cheapest good guide in America. Read it.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 15, 1865.]

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.—Dr. Whittier, No. 617 St. Charles street, having made private and chronic diseases the study of his life, has, regardless of expense, fitted up an establishment occupying a whole house, in which may be found consultation, waiting and office rooms; also an extensive laboratory and the purest drugs. The Doctor has been longer engaged here than any other so advertising, as the back files of our paper show.

[From the Missouri Republican, 1869.]

If experience, permanency of location, or facilities for curing disease are matters of importance, invalids should consult Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles street, whose practice is confined to special diseases.

PRIVATE matters cured safely, speedily, advice free; no matter who have failed; no fee until benefit, at old office, 709 Chestnut. Dr. Jacques, 9 to 9.

ANTHRACITE,
AND
Bituminous Coal,
Wholesale and Retail, at Bottom Prices.
Also Dealers in Blossburg Coal, Etc.
DONK BROS. & CO.,
General Office, 211 Chestnut St.

Anthracite Coal.
Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ills., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.
JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt.,
319 Olive Street.

CEO. N. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER!
Removed to
1008 Olive Street.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS.
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,
311 OLIVE STREET.

Dr. J. Conzelman's Cough Syrup. The Only Specific for Whooping Cough. Thousands bear grateful testimony to its wonderful cures, and for all Coughs, Colds and Lung Affections, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all Druggists.

LOCAL NEWS.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL is the duly authorized traveling agent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and is authorized to canvass for the paper outside of St. Louis.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers, sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

MILFORD'S New Oyster House.

The 25th of August saw the opening of Milford's Great New York Oyster House, No. 114 North Fifth street, which is decidedly the finest west of New York.

The well-known reputation of George Milford as caterer will serve to make his new enterprise a complete success.

The choicest selections of oysters and clams constantly on hand and served in every known style.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS is the only authorized advertising agent of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis. All contracts made by him will be recognized as if made in the office.

PERFECT beauties, those Fall Overcoats at Mabley's.

DR. WHITTIER, all private matters, hours 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., as for 25 years past, cures blood diseases, impediments of marriage, etc. Charges moderate. Advice free. Call or write.

ENGLISH ladies, since using Pozzoni's Complexion Powder, have much improved the toilet.

DR. ADAMS, Turkish baths, 311 North Seventh, between Olive and Locust streets.

ONE of the best mechanical dentists in the West is now with Dr. E. C. Chase, 922 Olive street. Rubber plates $8, and warranted.

PILES cured by Drs. Wortmann & Co., 906 Pine; no knife or pain; not a cent if not cured.

Vienna Bread.

Large loaves, two for 15c; fourteen tickets for $1. None genuine without our label attached. Vienna Model Bakery, Fifth and Walnut. J. C. Snodgrass & Co., proprietors.

ABOUT TOWN.

SACK SUITS in endless variety at Mabley's.

THE moulders will hold a mass meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, at 1310 Broadway.

MRS. SCHAEFER received an official visit, yesterday, from the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.

THE National American Association held a meeting last night in their new lodge, corner of Montroe street and Broadway.

JAMES and John McDonald escaped from the Episcopal Orphans' Home, Grand and Lafayette avenues, last Monday night.

A CHIMNEY on fire at No. 18 South Fourth street called out the Babcock Engine Company, last night. No damage was done.

CHARLES F. Joy, of the law firm of Harris & Joy, this city, was married yesterday at Salem, Conn. He will return home with his bride the first week of next month.

HARRY WILLIAMS was slightly powder-burned about the face yesterday afternoon by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was handling at the foot of Destrehan street.

OFFICERS BARNE and Ed. Flynn found a female infant in the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Poplar and Spruce streets, last night. It was taken to St. Ann's Asylum.

THE fine crowns to be used at the grand cavalry tournament for the Queen of Beauty and her maids of honor have been finished, and can be seen at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s jewelry store.

SECRETARY BERRY has received a deed of warranty from the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad for the Catholic Colonization Society for lands in Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

A MAN too drunk to give his name was found by Sergeant Schimpeis and Officer Hamilton on the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets last night. He was locked up at the Chestnut Street Sub-station.

THE Trades Assembly held a regular meeting at Turner Hall last Tuesday evening. The business transacted was of a routine character. They meet again next Wednesday evening at the same place.

A POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money was found on the corner of Ninth street and Russell avenue on yesterday morning by a citizen, and now awaits an owner at No. 2219 Rosatti street.

MISS ANNA M. VROOMAN, an elocutionist whose readings were listened to by many audiences last winter, both in St. Louis and Carondelet, died yesterday at the residence of her uncle in Kansas.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Municipal Assembly next Monday afternoon. The meeting is called by the Mayor for the purpose of having certain bonds and contracts for public work approved.

ELEGANT styles of Children's Clothing at Mabley's.

JOHN HALEY and wife and child, Memphis relatives, who have been in the city four weeks, residing in the rear of 1239 South Third street, were taken to Quarantine yesterday, all having yellow fever symptoms.

ABE FLETCHEN, eighteen years of age, while standing on the tongue of his father's wagon adjusting some harness, fell to the ground, and one of the wheels of the wagon passed over his right leg, breaking it in two places. The accident occurred on Duchouquette street, between Jackson and Columbus.

THE following dairies have been reported by the sanitary officers as being in a filthy condition: Martin Zalitka's, east side of second street, between Winnebago and Chippewa; Christ Wagner's, west side of Marine avenue, between Winnebago and Chippewa; Bernard Bottom's, same location; Adam Klein's, No. 3640 Carondelet avenue; Conrad Kenne's, No. 3866 Carondelet avenue; Casper Werchmann's, east side of Jefferson avenue, between Alberta and Osage.

COMPLETE line of Furnishing Goods at Mabley's, northwest corner Fifth and Pine.

Important Notice For Travelers to the South.

On and after September 11 the Cairo Short Line Railroad will resume running palace sleeping cars on night trains, leaving St. Louis at 8:50 p. m. For tickets and sleeping accommodations apply at Union Depot and Ticket Office, 104 N. Fourth street, opposite Planters' House.

H. S. DE PEW,
G. P. and T. A.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Business in the Various Departments at the City Hall.

A Large Number of Dairymen Summoned Before the Board of Health.

Matters at Quarantine—Sergeant McGrew's Levee in the Mayor's Office.

Swill Milk.

The war against the filthy dairies is to be prosecuted vigorously. Besides the names already given, the following milkmen have been summoned to appear before the Board of Health:

Albert Eigle, Manchester road.
William Vaeckler, Clayton road.
Joseph Heibi, Clayton road.
August Wassmann, Clayton road.
Moritz Kuchenbuch, Clayton road.
Henry Beermann, Clayton road.
Wm. Lember, Clayton road.
Lissette Elsworth, Quail and Harney.
Margaret Semittgens, 3329 Seventh.
Henry Heumann, Wisconsin and Utah.
Fred. Fischer, Lemp and Wyoming.
Henry Sherman, 2113 Koschusko.
Xavier Wagner, Picotte and Columbus.
Christian Pott, 2632 Bardl.
Wm. Weber, 2935 Bardl.
Dionysius Schneider, 1218 Lynch.
Joseph Gaile, State and Lyncn.
Ed. Ruggenboch, 611 Arsenal.
Chas. Birch (col.), Third and Harney.
Frank Schoenborn, 2005 De Kalb.
The intention of the board is to strictly call every milkman in the city who uses swill feed to account.

At Quarantine.

The steamer Ste. Genevieve passed quarantine this morning with fifteen passengers on board—all in excellent health. The boat is last from Cairo, is laden with wheat, sheep, hogs and merchandise, and is in excellent sanitary condition.

All the patients in the hospital are doing well, and the outlook is said to be very good.

The report for the day runs as follows:

QUARANTINE STATION, September 11, 1879.
No. of cases on hand at last report.....10
No. admitted since.....2
No. discharged.....1
No. died.....0
No. remaining.....9
Yellow fever convalescent.....1
Yellow fever convalescent.....2
Exhibit.....1
Other fevers convalescent.....2

CHAS. W. FRANCIS,
Health Commissioner.

Dr. Robinson has found another suspicious case on South Third street, which he will visit this afternoon.

McGrew's Levee.

The daily stream of people of all shades of raggedness and forlornness that ebbs and flows into the ante-room of the Mayor's office do all in their power to make life a burden to the Hon. McGrew, whose deep leanings is known to every tramp within two hundred miles of St. Louis. Every train into the office to look for everything, from a tack hammer to a Congressman's subscription to a New York, with Pullman tickets included. Everybody who has a request to make comes here to make it, with the idea that "Ask and ye shall receive" is the motto of the office. Then they go out, after McGrew has responded with them all they can do without than all the rest of the world, with a strong impression that the darned old clown always was at a low down anyhow.

Charles Hibbins sailed out of the throng first this morning, and took "One" to one side, saying he had something to tell him.

"I want a pass to Cincinnati," he said. "I've got a brother there, and I want to go to him."

"Does he want you to come?"

"Well, you know, he's pretty well fixed, 'n I guess he'll help me along a little."

"Now, look here, my friend, you don't want to go to see any brother; living let him alone. Let him in it by staying away. You ought to encourage of thing don't run in your family—making a living don't, and when your brother, for whom I have a profound respect, makes an honest living, I ain't going to let you loose on him—not if I can help it. Besides, we're out of Cincinnati passes, used up the last one on a widow and a parrot yesterday. If you wanted to go to the Syracuse convention now, or to the Stillwater ——. Well, good bye—come in and see me once in a while."

As soon as No. 1 got the door to, he sat down and the flood of eloquence, No. 2, a woman dressed in black, with rather a greasy effect in her clothes and face, walked up and demanded that Thomas Brannigan be released from the rockpile.

"When was he fined, madame?"

"Yesterday, by that ould Cady; bad luck to him!"

"Ah! well, that lets us out, madame; if he had been committed from a police court I could have restored him to you. But see the Governor—the chief executive! You know—supreme power; quash law ests and all that sort of thing. Good-bye; come again when you have a day off."

"Marie Burke." "Was committed by Work-house and left her two children in my care, and now one of them young sewer vault and is laid down the near half a day lifting it out, and ye can just other let that woman out of the lockup, or else tend 'em yourself, for I ain't."

"Hold up," bridled Mccrew, "we'll let the woman out sooner than have all this noise"—and the order was made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLEN'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID BEEF is Food Tonic. Stimulates the system, supports the vital forces and prevents Malarial Diseases.

MONEY.

Banks to-day were pretty uniform in stating that the demand for money was lighter, although there is no reason to think it otherwise than temporary. Rates quite steady and unchanged at 5@6 on call and 7@10 on time.

Exchange is in fair but not excessive supply as a whole, but the scarcity of small bills causes business and is very annoying. Orders to-day were good and well scattered through the Eastern exchange was easier again under a moderate inquiry and some sales were made at 25@50c per $1,000 discount between dealers. At both Chicago and Cincinnati it is quoted firm.

Local railway stocks and some interior commercial paper were in light speculative inquiry. Some of the more prominent banking and manufacturing shares were also inquired about, but with an indifferent way and without much decisiveness in any particulars, so that it is unnecessary to particularize. Stocks and railway bonds were generally firm. Government bonds were strong and steady. Gold was very strong, from Mountain Railway to 52. Commercial drafts were sharply up to 1 per cent premium, and in fact money was manipulated and, under the pressure of extraordinary demand, the prices for specie popular demand they are expected to become popular and scarce.

Sterling exchange is quoted at all points dull and unchanged.

Our Paris cablegram quotes as follows: 1:30 p. m.—Rentes, 85f 90c; 4½ s, ——; 5 per cents, 118f. London cablegrams read as follows:

12:30 p. m.—Consols 97 1-16; 1 per cent consols 96¾; Erie 27; Illinois Central 92¾.

1:30 p. m.—Erie new consols 76¾.

4:30 p. m.—Erie stock 29@29½; do new consols 76.

Latest advices quote the railway securities below named as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé stock, 102¾@104; do 1st mort., 104¾@105; do 2ds, 101@101½; do land grant 7's, 108; Atchison and Nebraska stock, 48@48½; Burlington and Quincy stock, 132¾@133; Kansas City, Ton. and West. stock, 163 bid; Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock, 15¾@15⅞; do 2ds, 74¼@74¾; do 3ds, 30¾@30⅝; St. Louis and San Fran. pref. stock, 77@78; do first pref., 98@98½; Texas and Rio Grande 7's, 90¾ bid.

An immense operation in Erie stocks and bonds is thought by many persons to be immediate. About this no doubt will be settled by the action of the entire stock is retained, as to voting power, in the hands of the reconstruction trustees in London, or the reconstruction trustees in Chairman, and the vote of the trustees, with those of a bare majority of the consolidated bonds, will elect every director of the consolidated; therefore, that any set of men, however powerful, could spend any strength in an effort to control the election without being first assured of the co-operation of the reconstruction trustees. With that co-operation no great expenditure of strength would be requisite; and, we suppose that the trustees hold as individuals more than enough of the stock and bonds to give them control of the stock held by them in trust, a clear majority of the voting power.

The American Exchange prints figures extracted from the official reports of the year 1867-1872 the capital stock, and debts of the company were increased $67,220,036, or $17,000,000 more than the total capital on the 1st of September 30, 1867. This increase was made by an addition to the bonded and floating debt of the company of $5,774,336. The right-hand column—"discount on convertible bonds"—shows the amount of discount at which the increase of capital stock was sold during those years, aggregating a total discount of $17,061,622. Hence, all the company realized from the sale of $61,425,700 of its stock was $44,364,078